EMENTS.
S THEATRE.
Y IN AMERICA!
ARANCE OF
Miss Phillis Glover.
AT LAST!
g the week, and at the Mat.
elaborate preparation,
ed version of
e Savage!
le cast and an ARRAY OF
never before witnessed in this
supervision of Mr. JAMES C.
commence each evening with a
cast to the entire strength of the
GNOLIA," and an entire new
ward, author of "Saratoga."
OPERA HOUSE.
N, commencing Monday Even-
THE CELEBRATED
MANNING'S
STRELS,
st. Opera House, Philadelphia,
unequaled
ENTERTAINMENTS.
at Stars and Favorites in their
ong the list will be found
UGENE,
Donna and Burlesque Artist.
NSWORTH,
Orator and Burlesque Artist.
NK MORAN,
nal Ethiopian Comedian.
Y MANNING,
ving Comedians and Chicago's
Favorite.
ALO BOYS, the Great Song and
nce Artists.
QUARTETTE and SUPERB OR-
he Strongest Combination ever
T. OPERA HOUSE.
sted and Harrison.
DAY EVENING, June 2, 1873.
y's New Hibernicon;
AND IN AMERICA.
R, the favorite Irish Comedian and
Character BARNEY, the Guide,
company.
Scenes, Songs, and Dances, see
and Saturday, 2 p. m.
ER'S THEATRE.
June 2, and during the week, the
ant young artists,
Putnam
DeLeon's new Drama of
Through Fire and Water.
songs, dances, and banjo solos),
se Saturday at 2 p. m.
MY OF MUSIC.
EEK OF THE GIGANTIC
nique Combination
EW ACTS, NEW DRAMAS.
the entirely new Drama,
E RACE.
Specialties, POWER OF MUSIC,
OCENCE, GRIP SACK, THE
&c. Entire change of bill ev-
rsday. Matinees Wednesday and
MUSIC.
BRASS BAND
ORCHESTRA MUSIC,
ng, promptly furnished for Festi-
cnics, Street Parades, Concerts,
Any number of instruments. A
le to furnish the best of music for
al business manager and prompter.
office, Room 26, 63 South Halsted-st.
the best-ventilated Hall in the city
Sociables, etc., can procure the same
Prof. SNOW, 63 South Halsted-st.
AMPHITHEATRE,
Clinton-st.
Y EVENING, June 2,
NDER'S FAMOUS
MINSTRELS!
kers, in their original portraitures of
n, introducing the great Camp Meet
UNT JEMIMA.
y and Saturday.
S OPERA HALL,
West Madison-st.
R. CARPENTER'S
L LECTURE, ENTITLED
RIA C. WOODHULL,"
ENING, AT 7½ O'CLOCK.
AND JUBILEE
N CONCERT,
ist Church, on Fourth-av., between
on MONDAY EVENING, June 2,
lock p.m. Tickets for sale at the door.
SINGERS WANTED,
AIKEN'S THEATRE.
o'clock Monday morning. Ladies and
d voices, who can read music. Apply
he manager's office.
EN'S THEATRE.
ny Hand's
ERT will take place at Aiken's Theatre
n the 13th of June.
AIR GOODS.
GOODS.
AIR GOODS.
apest place in town is
Side Hair Store, 256
adison-st. We have
st stock of Switches,
n in Chicago; also,
de Curls, &c. Real
ray Switches in all
H. GUEST,
West Madison-st.
ANCY WOODS.
ONSTANTINE,
porter and Dealer in
NEERS,
osewood, Florida Red Cedar,
ut, Hungarian Ash, Walnut,
&c.
outh Jefferson-st.
SCELLANEOUS.
n Away!
ME GREENBACK
To every visitor to-day.
RDEN, No. 97 Oakley-st.
CAGO AGENCY OF THE
and Cancer Plant Medicines,
Chicago, Ill. A complete stock of Uni-
constantly on hand.
DR. EDWARD HALLOCK, Agent.
R SALE.
in BLANK BOOKS. I have a JOB
and demy Blank Books which I will close
sacrifice. Any one wanting such goods
call and examine them at
W. CALVERT'S, 437 Wabash-av.
ILLINERY.
rtment of Hats, Bonnets, Flowers and
ty, to be sold at cost, during this week.
C. A. GELINO, 417 Wabash-av.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1873. NUMBER 287.

BANK STATEMENT.

Report of the Condition

OF THE

Cook County National Bank,

OF CHICAGO,

In the State of Illinois, at close of business, April 25, 1873.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,121,291.38
Overdrafts		5,445.30
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation		351,000.00
U. S. Bonds to secure Deposits		100,000.00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents		110,927.79
Due from other National Banks		47,904.75
Due from State Banks and Bankers		32,314.47
Furniture and Fixtures		4,680.45
Current Expenses		10,386.11
Premiums paid		54,572.00
Cash Items, including stamps		12,377.34
Exchanges for Clearing-House		52,435.88
Bills of National Banks		32,357.00
Fractional Currency, including nickels		775.58
Legal Tender Notes		325,000.00
		$2,261,468.05

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$500,000.00
Surplus Fund		10,000.00
Exchange	$1,544.73	
Interest	33,030.59	
		34,575.32
National Bank Circulation outstanding		315,900.00
Dividends unpaid		1,310.49
Individual Deposits	780,693.61	
Certified Checks	6,574.90	
Cashier's Checks outstanding	2,651.82	
United States Deposits	70,081.71	
Due to National Banks	287,811.37	
Due to State Banks and Bankers	251,868.83	
		1,399,682.24
		$2,261,468.05

I, C. G. Bulkley, Cashier of the Cook County National Bank of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. G. BULKLEY, Cashier.

State of Illinois, County of Cook.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of May, 1873.
J. R. McQUIRTON, Notary Public.
[s. s.]
Correct—Attest;
T. S. DOBBINS, D. D. SPENCER, POTTER PALMER, } Directors.

ASSURANCE.

London Assurance Corporation

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER
FIRE
1720

Local Committee.
J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER, of Foster & Thomson.
GORDON NORRIE, of Boorman, Johnston & Co.
CHARLES M. FRY, No. 89 Wall-st.
HOWARD POTTER, of Brown Bros. & Co.
GOOLD H. REDMOND, of Dennistoun & Co.

Total Funds, Gold, - $13,234,425
Fire Assets, Gold, - - $5,064,000

GEO. C. CLARKE, Agent,
3 and 4 Bryan Block.

Insurance effected on Business Buildings, Merchandise, Provisions, Dwellings and their contents.

REAL ESTATE.

CHACE & ABELL,
184 Dearborn-st., Honore Block,
DEALERS IN
REAL ESTATE.
We make a specialty of property between the City Limits and SOUTH CHICAGO.

Forty Acres
For sale or exchange—Handsomest high land near Washington Heights; healthy; good water; beautiful groves; commands fine view of Morgan Park, with its improvements, colleges, and schools. Two good houses on the premises, and superior property to subdivide or hold, as railroad facilities and other improvements are multiplying all around it. Will take a city residence in part pay.
C. H. BECKWITH & SONS.

CUFFS AND COLLARS.

LINEN COLLARS
AND CUFFS.
The Greatest Variety of Styles ever offered in Fine Goods, at
WILSON BROS.,
S. E. cor. of State and Washington-sts., "Arcade Court," south of Madison-st., } Chicago.
Pike's Opera House, Fourth-st., Cincinnati.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

VAN'S PATENT
Hotel Ranges,
Family Ranges,
Broilers, Carving and Steam Tables, Coffee Urns, Etc.
36 State-st., s. w. cor. Lake, Chicago.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. M. W. JONES,
Stationer, Printer, and Blank Book Manufacturer,
Nos. 104 and 106 Madison-st.

DR. E. BODENSTEDT,
Having returned from Germany, has opened his office in Ewing's Block, Room 12, near Clark-st. Bridge, North Side.
Hours—From 8 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Joseph Bilski,
Custom Boot and Shoe maker, removed from 390 Wabash-av. to 26 Randolph-st., corner Dearborn. Guarantees a good fit at liberal prices.

H. PRICE GRAVES,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Removed to 157 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE.

Notary Seals,
PRESSES, AND BLANKS,
FURNISHED BY
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
118 & 120 Monroe-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
C. H. DYER & CO., General Fuel Dealers,
MAIN OFFICE REMOVED TO
73 Washington-st., N. E. corner Dearborn.

FINANCIAL.

ILLINOIS
Trust and Savings
BANK.
Capital. $500,000

DIRECTORS:
W. F. COOLBAUGH, DR. N. S. DAVIS,
T. M. AVERY, ISAAC WAIXAL,
C. M. LINDGREEN, JNO. B. DRAKE,
ANSON STAGER, H. G. POWERS,
J. McGREGOR ADAMS, L. B. SIDWAY,
GEO. STURGES, JNO. McCAFFERY,
WM. H. MITCHELL, JOHN DEKOVEN,
O. W. POTTER.

OFFICERS:
L. B. SIDWAY, President. JNO. B. DRAKE, 2d V-Pres't.
H. G. POWERS, V-Pres't. JAS. S. GIBBS, Cashier.

Will open for business on the 2d day of June, 1873, in the building formerly occupied by the Union National Bank,

NOS. 273 & 275 MADISON-ST.,
(CORNER OF MARKET-ST.)
CHICAGO, ILL.

Will receive Savings Deposits and pay interest on the same at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, as provided in its By-Laws. Will receive and execute trusts, and invest money for Individuals, Estates, Corporations, and Societies. Will loan money on Bonds and Mortgages, Cash Collaterals, and other good Securities, giving preference, however, to persons of small means who are desirous of securing homes; and will sell Exchange on the principal cities of this Country, Europe, and the Canadas, and issue Travelers' Letters of Credit.

This Bank has been organized as a STRICTLY TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, and will transact only such business as is directly connected with the receipt and care of TRUST and SAVINGS FUNDS, and will be as liberal in its business transactions as is consistent with a sound and conservative policy and permanent safety.

Depositors desiring to do so, can have letters addressed to them in care of the Bank, and on their request these letters will be forwarded to any other Post Office. They may also apply to the Cashier for any information on matters of business, or to have letters carefully addressed and forwarded.

Special arrangements have been made for a LADIES' BUSINESS DEPARTMENT, in a neatly furnished room, with dressing room attached, and separate from the general business room, entrance to which is from Market street.

The Bank will be open for the transaction of business from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., and on Saturday Evenings from 5 to 8.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.
We are prepared to negotiate loans on improved Chicago real estate in any amount exceeding $5,000.
PERKINS & WOLSELEY,
Room 13 Kendall's Building.
NORMAN C. PERKINS.
W. ST. J. WOLSELEY, late with Ogden & Scudder.

PICTURE FRAMES, &c.

SAMMONS, CLARK & CO.,
197 & 199 S. Clinton-st.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MOULDINGS,
PICTURE FRAMES,
AND
LOOKING GLASSES,
AND JOBBERS OF
CHROMOS,
Engravings, &c.
The Largest Stock in the West.
Call or send for Catalogue.

TO RENT.

For Rent.
The present TREMONT HOUSE, containing 75 rooms (besides servants' rooms), with kitchen range, ovens, boilers, steam boilers, passenger elevator, bar and billiard rooms, barber shop, laundry, drying room, safe, desk, and everything complete to continue business. Most admirably adapted for families, having rooms in suite, with baths and closets attached.
CONGRESS HALL, having 50 rooms, with kitchen, range, ovens, gas fixtures, and partly furnished. The whole will be rented together or separately for 10 months, with the privilege of two years more, at a low rental. Extra inducements will be offered to responsible parties.
Apply to JNO. B. DRAKE, at Tremont House, or at Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, corner of Madison and Market-sts.

HOTEL STORES TO RENT.
Several desirable Stores, about 20 by 70 each, under and connected with "The Commercial," one of the larger Hotels, and just opened. Will be rented at fair prices to good tenants.
G. F. WORK & CO.,
128 LaSalle-st.

HOTELS.

"THE COMMERCIAL,"
Corner of Lake and Dearborn-sts.,
(Opposite Tremont House),
OPENS MONDAY MORNING,
June 2.
Accommodations for 500 Guests.
$2.50 per Day.
PULLING & INGRAHAM, Proprietors.

GRAND UNION HOTEL,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.,
will open June 1, for the reception of guests. Prof. J. M. Lander and his superb band have been engaged for the season. Rooms can be engaged at Metropolitan Hotel or Gilsey House, N. Y. Address BRESLIN, GARDNER & CO., at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS—FROM $75 to $250 per month, everywhere, to sell one of the most useful articles ever invented, needed in every family. Send for Circular. Address,
SECOMB & CO.,
157 State-st., CHICAGO, Ill.

Wanted—A Partner.
A man with $8,000 to $10,000 in an old established wholesale crockery establishment, doing extensive trade. Present partner withdrawing on account of old age and ill health. For further particulars apply to R. G. DUN & CO.'S Mercantile Agency, corner Washington and State-sts.

Partner Wanted.
In a well-established Wholesale Grocery House in Chicago. Reliable party, with $30,000 to $40,000, can secure a desirable business and investment. Address, with references, WHOLESALE GROCER, Tribune office.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.
The members of Kilwinning Lodge 311, A. F. & A. M. are hereby notified to be present at the dedication of the new hall, 187 East Kinzie-st., east of Clark, on Monday evening, June 2, at half-past 7 o'clock, sharp.
Per order of ALEX. M. THOMSON, W. M.

Masonic.
Covenant Lodge, No. 526. Communication Monday evening, June 2, at 7 o'clock, for Dedication of New Hall, 185 Kinzie-st., near Clark. By order W. M.
S. G. PITKIN, Sec'y.

Masonic.
Regular meeting of the Chicago Masonic Board of Relief, this (Monday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, in parlor of Oriental Hall, 122 LaSalle-st., for business.
EDW'D COOK, Secretary.

THE MODOCS.

Another Fruitful Scout in the Wake of the Retreating Savages.

Scar-Faced and Several Other Charleys Magnanimously Surrender.

Jack with Three of His Warriors Again Escape.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1.—CAMP BANKS OF WILLOW CREEK, TWENTY-ONE MILES NORTHEAST OF BOYLE'S CAMP, TULE LAKE PENINSULA, May 29—7 p. m.—The cavalry and artillery commands and Warm Spring Indians, under Col. Green, left Boyle's Camp at 2 o'clock this morning, and rode in hot haste to Clear Lake, where Gen. Davis issued special orders for the scouts, Bogus Charley, Steamboat Frank, Shacknasty Jim, and Hooka Jim, who accompanied the expedition, to lead the way to Jack's Willow Creek retreat. They led the troops to a point near Jack's Point, within a mile of the stronghold. Capt. Hasbrouck passed up the north side of the creek with his squadron, and Capt. Jackson's squadron went over the creek along the south side. Capt. Hasbrouck, having had a mile further to travel than Capt. Jackson, did not arrive at the stronghold in time to make the desired connection. Jack was nevertheless surprised. At 2 o'clock this afternoon, Jackson's men came across two pickets on the bluff near the creek, and ran them through the juniper to Jack's retreat. The fleeing Modocs cried out, "Run quick! Run quick! Soldiers coming." Capt. Jackson deployed his skirmishers along the face of the bluff. Though expecting to receive a heavy fire, the men ran to the front like deer, under the lead of officers. Suddenly the Modocs conversant with English cried out: "Surrender! Surrender! We no fight; we want to talk peace. We like peace talk." Boston Charley, the murderer of Rev. Dr. Thomas, came in full view, and was immediately covered by a dozen rifles. Charley offered to surrender, and asked to be allowed to come into camp. As he feared the Warm Spring scouts, he threw down his rifle, and extended his hand in token of friendship. The proffered member was cordially grasped by the scouts. Charley was then passed to the rear, under guard. Next he was taken to the other Modoc captives, and by them interviewed. He says that several of Jack's best warriors wanted to leave him and come into our camp, and volunteered to put up the job. His gun was returned him, and he was allowed to depart on this mission.

Hardly had this arrangement been effected when a rifle in the hands of Steamboat Frank was accidentally discharged. Several Modocs, who stood with uplifted hands, decamped at this point. The accident was explained to Charley, and all suspicion of foul play was banished, when another accident caused Charley more annoyance. Capt. Hasbrouck's command reached the edge of the creek as Charley came over the bluff, and, of course, he was gathered in as a prisoner a second time. Two hours afterward he was released and sent after the fleeing Modocs, but he failed to overtake them. Not a shot other than the accidental one was fired. Had Hasbrouck formed the desired connection in time the entire band would have been killed or captured. It was impossible for his command to accomplish the task. His troops did all that could be done by any man. They rode over fragments of lava, and one mile further than the distance ridden by Capt. Jackson's command. The surprise resulted in the surrender of Boston Charley, Princess Mary, sister of Capt. Jack, Black Jim's woman, and five other female Modocs from 9 to 90 years of age, and captured several ponies and mules.

The Modocs actually slipped from the grasp of the troops. There was no help for this result. Jack's retreat this time was inside of a canon, through which runs Willow Creek. The canon has precipitous sides averaging forty feet high. There are few places where the canon can be entered by troops within six miles of Jack's last home. The Modocs escaped by running down the canon.

The Modoc captives will try to wean more of Jack's warriors from him. Many officers predict the speedy settlement of the war. We sleep among the juniper to-night

LANGELL'S VALLEY, May 30—5 a. m.—At 6 o'clock yesterday morning, the troops left Willow Creek camp for a sharp and decisive scout, and met with admirable success. The Warm Springs Indians trailed the Modocs across the creek and in a northeasterly direction, then due north, and finally to the rocky cliff bordering Langell's Valley on the east. This scout from the outset was the most exciting of the campaign. The freshness of the tracks and apparent proximity of the Modocs caused continued excitement. Led over ridges of mountains, along canons and valleys, and over small streams of water, the route was traveled with difficulty by the best-trained horses. Miles upon miles of lava in a fragmentary form were crossed, and the troops literally left behind them a trail of blood and horse-shoes. Several miles south of the valley the scouts lost the trail, and we suffered a detention of two hours. The halt was broken by sudden yells from the Warm Springs and cheers from the soldiers. The command "Forward!" was given by Col. Green. Scouts were called out to the right and left of the line and covered the trail. Then came Troop K, of the First Cavalry, Maj. Cresson commanding, Lieut. Bacon in charge of skirmishers. Troop K belongs to the squadron with Captain Jackson. Capt. Hasbrouck's squadron held another equally important position, and was, as usual, on time. Along the crest of the bluff and down the steep trail on its side charged the entire force of 230 men. Suddenly four rifle-shots were fired from the rocks, and four bullets whizzed over the soldiers. A line of skirmishers, deployed along the crest of the bluff, started the Modocs from their lair. About this time Scar-Face Charley and two or three other Modocs rushed down the rocks and cried out, "We surrender; don't shoot." Five Modocs came in, and at once hostilities ceased.

Dr. Cabaness, of Yreka, the surgeon who has long been acquainted with the Modocs, went up among the rocks and made peace negotiations. All the Indians, including Jack, agreed to come in. Cabaness slept with them last night. A few moments since Scar-Face Charley, Old Schonchin, and ten warriors surrendered. Capt. Jack and three others decamped by night.

Crime in Boston.

BOSTON, June 1.—The messenger of the Revere National Bank, named Allen, disappeared last Thursday, with checks and drafts amounting to $30,000, on which he raised $8,000 cash. What he did with the remainder is unknown. It is possible that he may have converted the paper into money otherwise than at bank. Just before leaving the bank on Thursday morning, he was informed that his services would not be required there after June 1.

Robert N. Dudley is under arrest here, charged with receiving and disposing of drafts and other valuables stolen from mails. His alleged accomplice was R. M. Wales, a route postal-clerk between Toledo and Buffalo, who was arrested about a year ago. Dudley is said to have made over $50,000 by his operations. He had recently purchased a handsome cottage at Mtaapan, near this city, under the nome of E. H. Purcell. The establishment was taken possession of yesterday by the Government officers, and its occupants committed to jail. He will probably be sent West for trial.

The Annapolis Naval Academy.

BALTIMORE, June 1.—A special dispatch from Annapolis says: "At the graduating exercises of cadets yesterday, Admiral Davis delivered the annual address in the chapel, after which dress-parade took place on the grounds. The graduating midshipmen and engineers then stepped forward from the ranks, threw down their muskets and swords, as customary, and marched up in front of Secretary Robeson, the band playing "Ain't I Glad to Get Out of the Wilderness." Secretary Robeson made a short speech, and delivered diplomas to the midshipmen. The following are the names of the graduating class in their order of merit: Wm. H. Shuelze, Missouri; C. W. DeEring, Maine; G. Fowler, Massachusetts; T. B. Howard, at large, Presidential appointee; N. C. Cowles, Connecticut; S. W. B. Diehl, Pennsylvania; C. J. Badger, at large; A. A. Michelson, at large; K. L. Young, Kentucky; B. F. Nicholson, New Orleans; J. P. Underwood, Michigan; F. A. Wilmer, New York; F. Tyler, Michigan; H. Morrell, New York; C. F. Putnam, Illinois; E. B. Underwood, at large; A. S. Case, at large; W. F. Halsey, Louisiana; M. A. Shufeldt, Connecticut; S. C. Lemley, North Carolina; W. Winder, New Hampshire; T. E. Muse, Maryland; J. B. Robinson, at large; J. W. Bean, North Carolina; A. Reynolds, Maryland; C. C. T. Moore, Illinois; Z. Z. Matzmulla, Empire of Japan; T. E. D. W. Veeder, New York. When the Secretary concluded the delivering of diplomas, the band played "The Girl I Left Behind Me," the other classes cheering the graduates. The graduates have one month's leave, and will then be ordered to sea. The second and fourth classes leave on the Constellation, on Wednesday or Thursday, for a summer cruise. The third class have three months' leave.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VIRGINIA POLITICS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.—The Virginia Republicans are becoming thoroughly frightened at the compactness of the Conservative or Opposition organization in that State. The Administration organ is driving the campaign from a Washington standpoint, as if the fate of the nation depended upon its exertions. It has suggested the nomination of George E. Deneal, a native of the State, for Governor, by the Lynchburg Convention, and has otherwise interfered to upset the calculations of the State Republican politicians who are in favor of nominating Judge Hughes. The latter is not the choice of Senator Lewis and his clique, but is supported by the carpet-bag element. It is evident, even at this early date, that the Convention will be a stormy one. The Republican clique, under the leadership of Senator Lewis and his son-in-law, J. Ambler Smith, Representative-elect from the Richmond District, will violently oppose the schemes of Messrs. Platt, Stowell, and other leading carpet-baggers, including Rush Burgess, against which latter they have an especial grudge on account of his personal popularity with the President, which has enabled him to retain his place as Internal Revenue Collector in spite of the confirmation of Dr. Smith by the Senate. This act of the President's in retaining Burgess indicates the preference of the Administration for the carpet-bag faction, and his repeated acts of friendship for Mosby indicates that he is disposed to ignore the Lewis-Smith clique altogether. The Conservatives object to this Administration interference in the local political affairs of Virginia, and some of the native Radicals, particularly those who follow the lead of Senator Lewis, threaten to bolt the ticket if the management of the Lynchburg Convention is retained by the present Washington influences. The material suggestions at issue regarding railroad laws and other internal improvements seem to be overshadowed by the fear that the State may be reduced to the financial degradation which prevails in South Carolina, owing to these important schemes falling into the hands of an irresponsible carpet-bag government.

PHILADELPHIA COLLECTORSHIP.

The President to-day authorizes the statement that he was not the guest of Senator Cameron during his late visit to Philadelphia, and that there are no charges against Collector Burley, of Philadelphia, which would justify his removal. This would seem to indicate that Cameron's desire for this removal will not be gratified. Cameron's friends, however, are confident that the removal will be made during the coming summer.

THE DEBT STATEMENT.

The indications are that the debt statement to-morrow will show a decrease of about $4,000,000 in the public debt, notwithstanding the large disbursements on account of warrants for relief acts, river and harbor and light-house appropriations by Congress, which were made available upon demand, and which have been largely drawn upon during the last month.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Another loan of $4,000,000, payable in thirty-eight years, is proposed, to continue the street improvements under the direction of the Board of Public Works of the District of Columbia, a bill having been introduced for that purpose in the Legislature.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer of New York to give notice that during the month of June he will purchase $500,000 in bonds on the first and third Wednesdays each, and will sell $2,000,000 in gold on the first and third Thursdays each, and $1,500,000 on the second and fourth Thursdays each. In all, he will sell $7,000,000 gold and purchase $1,000,000 in bonds.

FIRES.

Destructive Conflagration in Peru, Ill.—Fires Elsewhere.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., June 1.—The most destructive conflagration ever experienced in Peru broke out in that city at about 1 o'clock this morning, in a row of brick stores known as the McCormick Block. The origin of the fire is unknown, but the flames were first discovered in a grocery occupied by Michael Murphy. The city being destitute of any fire-engine, the fire spread rapidly, and soon destroyed five stores with most of their contents, and greatly damaged the sixth. The following statements of losses and insurance will probably prove to be correct: J. L. McCormick's loss on buildings, $31,000; insurance, $22,000. R. & A. D. Murry had a stock of $50,000 worth of dry goods, and $10,000 worth of boots and shoes. Most of the dry goods were saved, but in bad disorder, while the destruction of the boots and shoes was almost complete. Probable loss about $30,000; insured for $20,000. William Penning, grocer, loss $2,000; insured $1,200. Michael Murphy, grocer, loss $2,000; insured $1,500. B. Denny, dealer in stoves and tinware, loss $4,000; insured $1,100; Byer & Neimki, carriage manufacturers, loss $700; no insurance. J. H. McCormick, lawyer, lost library and valuable private papers; no insurance. Julius Heinech, Justice of the Peace, lost library and important public records. The total loss will fall little, if any, short of $80,000 or $85,000.

BALTIMORE, June 1.—A fire this morning destroyed the chemical works of Frank Stinguff & Co. Loss, $60,000; insurance, $42,000.

Another Victim of "Non-Explosive."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EVANSTON, Ill., June 1.—Kerosene oil has secured another victim to be added to the long list of those who believe it is non-explosive. Mrs. Erasmus Iverson, the wife of a watchmaker in the employ of F. Lion, was so severely burned by kerosene oil this morning that her life is despaired of. She arose at 6 o'clock and started a fire, but, the fire not burning rapidly enough to suit her, she tried to hasten it by pouring oil on from a can containing about half a gallon. The fluid instantaneously exploded, and enveloped her in a sheet of flame. Her husband came to her rescue, but did not succeed in extinguishing the flames until the poor victim of her own folly was burned beyond recovery. Mr. Iverson and his wife were occupying a suite of rooms over J. Bell's drug-store.

Irish Nationality.

BALTIMORE, June 1.—Arrangements are being made for a national convention of Irish-born citizens to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, about the 15th of July next, for the purpose of forming a league, similar to the German Union. Some of the leading Irishmen of New York, Philadelphia, and other cities, encourage the movement, on the ground that the Irish element in this country have not the standing, politically or commercially, which their numbers and importance entitle them. They say the Germans exceed them in almost every sphere, and that this is due to their default of cohesion and harmony, and to religious and political contention. Irishmen, like members of the German Union, will be pledged to support one another in preference to persons of other nationalities, without distinction of sect or parties.

Railroad News.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.—From correspondence published to-day it is learned that the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company, through their attorneys, have withdrawn from what was understood to be an agreed case between them and State Attorney-General Ewing to test the constitutionality of the act of the Legislature relating to the State's lien on the Missouri Pacific Railroad. It is not improbable that the road will now be advertised for sale by Gov. Woodson, under authority of the concurrent resolution passed by the Legislature last winter.

An interview with William Tausseing, President of the Union Depot Company, discovers the fact that the project of building the Union Railroad Depot in connection with the bridge and tunnel now in process of construction in this city has been abandoned for the present, and that a temporary depot will be built on the Illinois side of the river at the eastern end of the bridge by the railroad companies directly interested.

WEATHER AND WATER.

CHICAGO, June 1—10:18 p. m.

The following reports have been received from the places mentioned below:

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Weather.
Breckinridge	29.85	63	S., gentle.	Threat'ng.
Buffalo	30.22	54	S. W., fresh.	Clear.
Chicago	30.17	53	N. E., light.	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.21	70	E., light.	Clear.
Cleveland	30.22	56	E., gentle.	Clear.
Cheyenne	30.05	56	E., light.	Fair.
Davenport	30.12	67	S. E., gentle.	Fair.
Detroit	30.22	58	S. W., gentle.	Clear.
Duluth	30.04	51	Calm.	Cloudy.
Ft. Garry	29.79	58	S., fresh.	H. rain.
Keokuk	30.09	68	E., light.	Clear.
LaCrosse	30.14	65	S., fresh.	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	30.22	51	S. E., light.	Clear.
Omaha	29.99	70	S., gentle.	Light rain.
Pembina	29.79	61	S. E., fresh.	Threat'ng.
St. Paul	29.97	67	S. E., brisk.	Light rain.
Toledo	30.24	59	E., gentle.	Clear.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—For New England southwesterly to northwesterly winds and clear or partly cloudy weather. For the Middle States, winds shifting to easterly and southerly, and generally clear, warm weather. For the South Atlantic and Gulf States east of the Mississippi, northeasterly to southeasterly winds and partly cloudy weather, with possibly light areas of light rain along the South Atlantic Coast. From Tennessee to Ohio and Michigan fresh, brisk easterly to southerly winds and increasing cloudiness. From Missouri, Illinois, and the lake region to Dakotah and Nebraska a falling barometer, fresh to very brisk easterly to southerly winds, veering to southerly and westerly, cloudy weather and rain areas.

STAGE OF WATER.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 3 p. m., Sunday, June 1, 1873:

	ABOVE LOW WATER.	CHANGES. Rise.	CHANGES. Fall.
St. Paul	15 ft. 8 in.	8 in.	....
Omaha	12 ft. 3 in.	1 ft. 3 in.	....
Davenport	7 ft. 6 in.	....	1 in.
Keokuk	11 ft.	....	....
St. Louis	23 ft. 11 in.	....	6 in.
Pittsburgh	3 ft. 9 in.	....	5 in.
Cincinnati	15 ft. 2 in.	....	7 in.
Louisville	7 ft. 3 in.	....	....
Memphis	25 ft. 11 in.	1 ft. 2 in.	....
Nashville	11 ft.	....	1 ft. 10 in.
New Orleans	2 ft. 5 in.	1 in.	....
Yankton	12 ft. 5 in.	....	3 in.

W. S. KAUFMAN,
Observer Signal Service United States Army.

SPRINGFIELD.

Miraculous Escape from Death—The Judicial Contest.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 1.—Joseph Burney, the workman who had such a fearful fall from the top of the State-House, is still living, and his attending physician pronounces his recovery almost certain. The extent of his serious injuries has been ascertained to be two ribs broken on the left side, one of which slightly penetrated the lung. These have been replaced and set. It is not thought that he is internally injured save in this respect. He is terribly bruised in various parts of his body. Considering the height and place of the fall, his escape from instant death was miraculous.

The contest for Circuit Judge in this district has been quite exciting, and a large amount of electioneering has been done. The report runs here to-day that some one has started the story in Macoupin County that Zane is interested in the Macoupin bonds, and in sympathy with the bond holders. Mr. Zane promptly telegraphed to-night that he had none of the bonds, and no sympathy with the bond holders. His chances for succession are considered good by those posted, although Judge McClernand is confident of success.

NEW ORLEANS.

Villainous Assault—McEnery Advises Acquiescence.

NEW ORLEANS, June 1.—About 1 o'clock this morning an unknown party, using a slung-shot, assaulted E. C. Hancock, of the *Herald*, at the corner of Gravier and Camp streets. Hancock received a severe but not dangerous cut on the forehead. His assailant escaped.

Gov. McEnery issued an address to the people of Louisiana, advising acquiescence in the Kellogg Government until Congress assembles in December.

The Texan Border Troubles.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—While Gen. Sherman in conversation continues to emphatically discountenance the request made to the Governor of Texas for the release of Satanta and Big Tree, he has no authority to interfere in the matter, it being in the hands of the executive authority; but, at the same time, he thinks whatever promises have been made for the restoration of these Chiefs to their people ought to be carried out in good faith. The Mexican Minister has not yet received a full official account of the particulars attending Col. McKenzie's operations against the Lipons and Kickapoos, and therefore is not now prepared to represent the case to our Government with a view to explanations, and there is no doubt these will be placed on the ground of the duty of the Government to protect its citizens and punish all hostile invaders of our soil wherever found, the Mexican Government being unwilling or unable to prevent such incursions. It is said in military circles that the operations of Col. McKenzie will doubtless serve as a warning to all armed bands who cross to our territory for stealing or murderous purposes.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Elmo won the race on the Oakland course at San Francisco on Saturday, winning every heat.

George Dawes, employed as brakeman on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, met his death by falling between the cars of a freight train on Saturday evening. Deceased was a resident of Geneseo, Ill.

Dr. Ashcroft, who was shot at Sandusky on the 21st ult., died on Saturday night. Jesse Gregg, son of ex-Mayor Gregg, who was arrested at the time of the shooting and subsequently released, was rearrested immediately after the Doctor's death, charged with murder in the first degree.

The friends of the Rev. Henry D. Moore, of Cincinnati, who lately retired from the pastorate of the Vine Street Congregational Church, and has since been preaching at Robinson's Opera House, have a project on foot to erect him a church to cost $200,000, having the largest auditorium in the city. One man offers $50,000. It is understood that the members of the Masonic Order are active in the movement.

New York Items.

NEW YORK, June 1.—During a quarrel which took place to-day in the saloon of Frederick Kirker, corner of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street and Second avenue, between John E. Dunham, of Mount Vernon, the landlord and his bar-keeper, John Jahn, Dunham was kicked by Kirker and so severely injured that death ensued within a few hours.

A boat in which Robert Davis, of Twenty-first street and Third avenue, Wm. Swift, of the Liverpool steamer Minnesota, and three others, were sailing this evening on the North River, capsized. Davis and Swift were drowned. The others were rescued.

The Bloody Benders—Two Thousand Dollars Reward for Their Apprehension.

The Governor of Kansas has issued the following proclamation:

Whereas, several atrocious murders have been recently committed in Labette County, Kansas, under circumstances which fastens, beyond doubt, the commission of these crimes upon the family known as the Bender family, consisting of

John Bender, about 60 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches in height, German, speaks but little English, dark complexion, no whiskers, and sparely built.

Mrs. Bender, about 50 years of age, rather heavy set, blue eyes, brown hair, German, speaks broken English.

John Bender, Jr., alias John Cobardt, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches in height, slightly built, gray eyes with brownish tint, brown hair, light moustache, no whiskers, about 27 years of age, speaks English with German accent.

Kate Bender, about 24 years of age, dark hair and eyes, good looking, well formed, rather bold in appearance, fluent talker, speaks good English, with very little German accent.

And, whereas, said persons are at large, and fugitives from justice. Now, therefore, I, Thomas A. Osborn, Governor of the State of Kansas, in pursuance of law, do hereby offer a reward of $500 for the apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Labette County, Kansas, of each of the above persons named.

SPAIN.

Opening of the Cortes—Military Movements.

MADRID, June 1.—The Constituent Cortes assembled yesterday. The session was formally opened by Senor Figueras, President of the Ministry, with a speech in which he maintained the right of the Spanish people to choose their own government. The Republic, he said, would pursue a policy of order at home. It had no concern with revolutions in European States, and was not ambitious of territorial aggrandizement. He promised to abolish slavery in Cuba as in Porto Rico, and advocated the separation of Church and State. The Cortes then organized by electing Senor Orense, a Federal Republican, as its President.

Gen. Cabrintti, in command of the Government forces, has defeated a force of 800 Carlists near Seballs.

Gen. Vallas has ordered the suspension of railway traffic in the Province of Valencia, under pain of death.

ASHLAND AVENUE ROUGHS.

A Buggy Intentionally Overturned and the Occupants Seriously Hurt—They Are Pursued, and Fire Two Shots at Their Pursuers.

The crowded condition of the popular thoroughfares during yesterday resulted in a large number of accidents. The only one of any importance occurred on Ashland avenue, about half-past 7 o'clock, and its importance arises the aggravated circumstances which attended it. At 7 o'clock, a lady and gentleman were driving slowly along the avenue in an open buggy. A short distance behind them was a carriage containing four young men, whose actions indicated that they were much influenced by an overcharge of of an intoxicating drink. As they neared the buggy the gentleman who was driving it attempted to get out of their way, but his utmost endeavors did not prevent the roughs from running into him and upsetting his buggy. The lady was thrown out and seriously injured. Her name is supposed to be Mrs. Stanton, and her residence on West Van Buren street, between Clinton and Jefferson. The occupants of the carriage drove right on after the occurrence, and paid no other attention to it than to laugh at the injured parties. Some gentlemen who had witnessed the outrage followed the perpetrators, in the hope of securing their arrest. They had chased them but a short distance on West Adams street, when there were two shots fired at them from the carriage containing the roughs. They fortunately did not take effect. The vehicle was then driven at such a rapid speed down a side street that the pursuers were unable to overtake it. If the parties who were injured will report their names at the Madison Street Police Station, an effort will be made to arrest and punish the perpetrators of the outrage.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The first rehearsal in force takes place at the depot-coliseum this evening.

William Watts, of England, is registered at the West Side Briggs House.

Gilmore will reach Chicago on Tuesday night, and be received with musical honors.

Maj. A. W. Edwards, Carlinville, is among the arrivals at the West Side Briggs House.

The Hon. S. B. Dick and wife, of San Francisco, are at the West Side Briggs House en route for the East.

The regular monthly meeting of the managers of the Half-Orphan Asylum will be held Tuesday at 11 a. m.

Gov. Washburn, of Wisconsin; Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana; and Gov. Beveridge, of Illinois, will arrive in this city on Wednesday to attend the Jubilee, and will pass the week in our city.

The Library Association of the Scotch Presbyterian Church will hold a meeting this evening at the corner of Monroe and Paulina streets, when the pastor, the Rev. J. Maclaughlin, will deliver an address.

Edward Crane, Esq., will lecture this evening at the New Jerusalem Temple, corner of Washington street and Southwestern avenue, for the benefit of the organ fund of the church. Subject, "Chivalry and the Crusades." Admission, 25 cents.

Before going to your place of business this morning, go to the polls in your precinct and cast your ballot for Circuit Judges. The candidates are Williams, Booth, Rogers, Farwell, and Tree. Examine your ticket carefully, and look out for Sam Ashton.

Yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, a boy named James Fitzgerald accidentally shot himself through the left hand with a revolver. The ball entered near the centre of the palm and came out at the wrist. The accident occurred at the corner of Blue Island avenue and Robey street.

Yesterday evening, at 8 o'clock, a horse, attached to a buggy, which contained two gentlemen, named Johnson and Livingston, of No. 271 North Halsted street, ran away, on North Dearborn street, near Schiller. Both men were thrown out of the vehicle and badly injured. The buggy was broken to splinters.

P. M. Popens and wife, Cedar Falls, Iowa; R. Dunnington, Bloomington; H. J. Harris, New York; George F. Abbott, Texas; J. Randolph, Cincinnati; William Watts, England; J. A. Fisk, Lemont; C. Laren, New York; George Spicer, Cincinnati; E. J. Harbaugh, Indian Territory; and William Fender, Minneapolis, are among the arrivals at the West Side Briggs House.

Among the party of 500 excursionists that make the entire circuit of the city will be a large number of the leading railroad men of the country, the present week being the annual meetings of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Companies. Quite a number of railroad officials from other States will be in the city. One of the features of the week will be this assembling of the railroad interest.

The Friends of Peace in Chicago will hold a meeting to-night at the rooms of the Chicago Christian Union, No. 114 Madison street. Similar meetings are to be held to-day, at the instance of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and other prominent members of the Woman's Peace Movement, in the other chief cities of this country and those of England. The meeting here will be of a social and literary character. There will be music and speeches. Reports will be made of the progress of the Peace Movement in every quarter, and committees will be formed to correspond with other associations.

On Saturday afternoon Mr. J. B. McGee, the foreman of the Star Union Line Freight-House, was presented with an elegant set of silverware, the gift of the men under his control, who hold him in high regard for his many gentlemanly qualities. The brief presentation speech was made by Mr. W. W. Chandler, the Western agent of the line, and remarks were also made by Mr. William Borner, the cashier. Mr. McGee's reply to his friends was quite creditable, under the circumstances.

Mr. Adlar, the architect, has just finished plans for the following buildings: Malt house for Wm. Lill, Esq., at the corner of Rush and Illinois streets, 100x150 feet, seven stories high; cost, $75,000. For Ogden & Sheldon, on State street near Adams, five stories and basement, business building, 49x120, of Buena Vista stone, to be occupied by A. J. Nutting, clothier; cost, $60,000. For Messrs. Douglas & Charnley, at the corner of Erie and State streets, two brown-stone front, first-class residences, basement and three stories; cost, $40,000. For Meadowcroft Bros., at the corner of Erie and LaSalle streets, two brick dwellings, 40x42, basement and three stories; cost, $18,000.

VIENNA'S "BLACK FRIDAY."

The Financial Crisis in the Austrian Capital.

Vienna (May 12) Correspondence of the New York World.

The Vienna Stock Exchange, like that of New York, has had at last its "Black Friday." In other words, a financial crisis has in a few days made havoc among millionaires and paralyzed trade. Suspecting that Americans are not so thoroughly posted upon Vienna affairs as the importance of the city merits, I must premise that ever since 1866—the year of the Austro-Prussian war—Vienna has been the centre of the most active speculation. That war, so humiliating to Austria in its military and political results, gave a strange impulse to Austrian commerce and industry. Ever since 1866 the tide of speculation has been running higher and higher. New banks, new manufacturing companies, new building companies, started up over night, until there seemed to be no limit to the expansive power of Austrian capital and credit. Not having the statistics at this moment before me, I cannot give exact figures; but at least one thousand millions' worth of new stock was placed on the Vienna market during 1872 alone. Of course, every sound-headed financier knew that a crash must come. But the cry of "wolf" was raised so often that every one ceased looking out for him until he was actually at the door. Last Wednesday the horizon became overcast. A "pool," trying to carry a large amount of fancy stock, failed to the amount of several millions. This broke the entire market. Thursday matters grew worse, and reached their climax on Friday. On this last day, if I may trust the loose statements of the press, no less than 110 failures were entered. Those who claim to be eye-witnesses say that the scenes on 'Change baffle description. Reading off the names of brokers and firms that failed to meet their engagements was like the call of the death-roll in the Reign of Terror. Many of the lighter stocks were swept out of the market. Austrian loans, railroad shares of the best companies, dropped 5, 10, 20, even 50 per cent. On Friday afternoon it seemed impossible to raise a loan on any security. The bears had things their own way. The branch house of Rothschild was accused of "bearing" without mercy, and two of the firm narrowly escaped being lynched. Two suicides have been reported, and many more rumored. The bears began to see that unless relief was given nothing would be safe. On Friday evening a council was held, consisting of deputies from the leading private firms and public banks, and attended by the representative of the Ministry of Finance, and it was resolved to advance twenty millions as a loan to carry certain stocks, and also to propose moderate terms of settlement for those firms that were on the point of breaking. This action was made known immediately and produced the desired result on Saturday. There were still some failures, but it became evident that the crisis was over. The outside public, as is usual in such cases, also came to the relief. Every one who had a few thousand florins to spare profited by the low prices and bought in. This of itself eased the market.

The results of this crisis may be briefly summed up thus: The Vienna Exchange has been cleared, as if by a hurricane, of fancy stocks. Hundreds of men who imagined themselves millionaires on Tuesday found themselves beggars on Friday. But the great commercial and industrial interests of Austria are still intact. The manufactories will continue to do a good business, and the railroads have all they can carry. The final result of the crisis will be beneficial, although the present state of affairs is a cruel hardship.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Frank P. Blair, Jr., is yet at Richfield Springs, Otsego County, N. Y. His health is improving.

Col. Carroll D. Wright has been appointed Chief of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in Massachusetts, in place of Gen. Oliver.

The Rev. John Williamson, of Dixon, Ill., has been elected principal of Jennings Seminary, at Aurora. It is understood that he will accept.

J. Enos Neff, who claims a seat in Congress, is one of the owners of the Fort Wayne (Ind.) *Sentinel* under the new *regime*.

Capt. George H. Bradbury, the newly elected President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, has been one of the most trusted Captains of the line.

Col. Thomas A. Scott intends to visit the money centres of Europe this summer, for the purpose of presenting to the financiers of the Old World the superior advantages of the Southern Pacific Railroad as a source of investment.

James F. Clark, for many years a Road-Master of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, will soon take charge of the mountain division of the Union Pacific Railroad, vice P. J. Nichols, who will assume the Superintendency of the eastern division, with headquarters at Omaha.

We hardly know what to think of the remarkable dispatch which describes a covenant said to have been entered into by Henry Ward Beecher, Henry C. Bowen, and Theodore Tilton. The effect of the publication of the document must be to bring what is known as the "Beecher scandal" to a crisis. It is not improbable that there is a huge hoax in the dispatch, and that no such "covenant" was ever made. If the facts alleged are true, then Mr. Beecher has acted very unwisely in keeping silent under the charges brought against his personal chastity. When innocent men are accused in that way, their impulse is not to keep silence. Such a course is apt to lead to a suspicion that they are afraid to speak lest they might say too much for their own good. A really innocent man is seldom afraid to denounce his accusers and dare them to bring on their proof or else to hold their peace.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

A Misguided Book-Agent.

A book-agent entered the open door of a snug Pittsfield cottage one day last week, and nodding to a trim, bright-looking little woman who sat sewing by the window, commenced volubly to descant on the merits of a great work which he was for the first time giving mankind an opportunity to purchase. It was a universal biography, cook-book, dictionary, family physician, short-hand instructor, and contained, besides, a detailed history of every important event that has transpired in the world, from the apple incident and Adam's fall to Credit Mobilier and the fall of Congress. The work contained 5,000 chapters, all with running titles. The agent, after talking on the general excellences of the volume about five minutes, commenced on the headings of those chapters, and as the woman did not say a word to interrupt him, he felt that he was making a conquest, and he rattled away so that she shouldn't have a chance to say no. It took him nearly half an hour, and as he breathlessly went on, the sweat started on his forehead, and he made convulsive grasps at his collar, and when he finished he had hardly strength enough left to put on a bewitching smile and hand her his ready pen wherewith to subscribe her name to the order book. She took the pen, but instead of putting her autograph on his list, she lifted a scrap of paper from her work-box, and wrote in plain letters "Ime defe and dum." He said not a word, but the unutterable things that he looked, as he turned to the door, would fill a library.

Singular Death.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 1.—At a small fire at 1 o'clock this morning, Jack Hunt, a pipeman on one of the engines, stumbled over the hose in the streets and lay stunned about a minute. He was at length brought to and conveyed half delirious to bed at the engine house, where he died in about an hour. The post-mortem today revealed a rupture of the vena cava, between the pericardium and heart. The sack was filled with blood, which probably prolonged life. Physicians regard the case as a singular one.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Arrived, steamer Deutschland, from Bremen.

The owners of the steamship Geo. Cromwell, now overdue at New Orleans from this port, feel no uneasiness as to her safety, she being a very strong, seaworthy boat. She has five first-class life-boats. She had only seven passengers, who, with thirty officers and crew, could be fully accommodated in the boats in case of accident.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Arrived, steamer Celtic, from Liverpool.

Cannibalism.

NEW YORK, June 1.—A letter from the Fiji Islands states that the mountain savages killed a family of whites named Burns, and some Polynesian laborers, altogether sixteen whites, whose bodies were found horribly mutilated. Some of the bodies were carried away for a cannibal feast.

FOREIGN.

RUSSIA.

NEW YORK, May 31.—A St. Petersburg letter written under date of the 8th inst. sends the following sketch of the sickness, death, and funeral services over the remains of the late United States Minister to the Court of the Czar. The diplomatic career of Gov. Orr came to a painful end before it was fairly begun. It is not quite two months since he arrived in St. Petersburg and presented his credentials to the Emperor. He was suffering at the time from a severe cold contracted during the Atlantic passage, and about a week after the formal installation in his new office he was forced to take to his bed. From that day he did not leave his apartments. Cold settled on his lungs, and afterwards passed to his liver, so that his blood became seriously affected. No serious result was apprehended, however, and on Friday, four days before he died, his friends thought he was slowly yet steadily improving, but on Monday last there was a change, and he died quite suddenly at 2 o'clock. The funeral services were celebrated to-day in the chapel of the English-American Society. There was no discourse, and the pastor simply read the impressive ritual of the Church of England, and closed with a short prayer. The gloomy little chapel was by no means full. There were some dozen ladies, English and American, half-a-dozen American gentlemen in black, and thirty or forty diplomats in their brilliant, yet sombre, Court costumes. The Austrian Ambassador was there, also the Ministers of Brazil, Italy, Greece, and the attaches of other legations, as well as of the Foreign Office. Mr. J. S. Orr, Jr., the solitary family mourner, stood side by side with Gen. Pomutz, the Consul, who wore the familiar uniform of a Brigadier-General of the American army. The scene was indescribably sad.

After the Rector had finished the service, the diplomatists walked around the coffin and dropped each upon it a little sand. The civilians present did the same, and as the mellow Russian sun broke through the stained windows of the humble church, the cortege took up its march and passed mournfully away. The few Americans in St. Petersburg—there are not above half-a-dozen families—were very attentive to the unfortunate Minister, and since his death have taken entire charge of the funeral arrangements. The English friends of the Legation have also been very kind, and the sad circumstances surrounding the case have awakened a general sympathy in the diplomatic corps.

AUSTRIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The State Department has received information from Vienna to the effect that the American deparment of the Exposition is progressing satisfactorily under the new arrangement, and that it will soon be in first-class order. The Board of Commissioners has selected the following gentlemen to superintend the respective sub-departments: J. A. Marder, Illinois, Agriculture; S. A. Stanberry, Ohio, Machinery; Mining and Metallurgy, Howard Painter, of Pennsylvania; Food, E. N. Hansford, New York; Iron and Steel, G. Melenball, Pennsylvania; Musical Instruments, N. M. Lowe, Boston; Philosophical Instruments, R. B. Lines.

FRANCE.

LONDON, May 31.—The French Government proposes to abandon the commercial treaty with England.

PARIS, May 31.—It is reported that the Bank of France will advance the funds necessary to complete the payment of the war indemnity, and the evacuation of French territory by German troops will follow immediately.

The Orleanists in the Assembly are seeking an alliance with the Left Centre, having refused to form a coalition with the Legitimists and Bonapartists. The Left Centre, however, decline to entertain their proposition.

CUBA.

HAVANA, May 31.—O'Kelly sailed to-day for Spain. The authorities furnished a steerage passage with the privilege of which he availed himself to purchase a ticket to the cabin and its accommodations. Price, it is reported will be released to-morrow.

Advices from Porto Rico state that a drought prevails in some parts of the Island, and cattle are perishing. The indemnity received for the manumission of slaves is to invested in central plantations.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, May 31.—The Shah of Persia arrived here this afternoon. He was received at the railway station by the Emperor, several members of the Imperial family, and Bismarck, and was escorted to the palace assigned him during his sojourn in Berlin by a large body of troops. At the depot and on the streets through which the procession moved there were great crowds of citizens, who enthusiastically welcomed the distinguished visitor.

MEXICO.

MEXICO, May 24.—The Governor of Mexico has arrested a number of monks and nuns, on the charge of maintaining improper relations in private houses, which they occupied in religious communities since the abolition of the convents. The nuns were released, but the monks were held.

The States of Michoancan and Mexico have abolished cock and bull fighting.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 31.—On Monday and Tuesday next, being the recurrence of the Whitsuntide festival, both days will be "close" holidays in the Liverpool cotton market. Whit-Monday will be also a bank holiday in London.

An explosion yesterday in a colliery, near Wigan, killed six miners and destroyed much property.

SPAIN.

BARCELONA, May 31.—Gen. Velarde has postponed the enforcement of his levy upon the youth of this province.

The Carlists continue to intercept railway trains and rob passengers.

LONDON, May 31.—Bradlaugh, arrested by the Carlists, has been released.

CANADA.

CLIFTON, Ont., May 31.—The Russian Mennonite Commissioners have arrived here on the way to Manitoba, to determine if that country is fitted for their co-religionists to colonize.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 31.—With the exception of a few vessels detained in the ice the seal fleet has returned to port. The catch amounts to near 500,000 seals.

A letter from Grand Bank of April 10, states that a vessel, supposed to be, from a memoranda found on board, the fishing schooner Thorwaldson, from Gloucester, Mass., drifted bottom upward into Dantzic Cove on, March 28. The body of a man, much decomposed, was discovered in the forecastle, but nothing to indicate the fate of others of the crew except the wrecked condition of the vessel.

GASPE, May 31.—Capt. Lublac and three men of the Government schooner La Canadienne, were drowned to-day at Grand River by the capsizing of a boat in a squall.

THE INDIANS.

The Modoc War—The Proposed Release of "Santanta" and "Big Tree" Condemned.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—Gen. Davis, accompanied by Lieut. Fairchild, three soldiers, one correspondent, Bogus Charley, Steamboat Frank, Hooka Jim, and Shacknasty Jim, have returned to Boyle's camp safely from their scout. Boston Charley, Curley-headed Doctor, and other Indians went on an independent scout after Jack, and were expected back to camp yesterday. Several Modocs in the vicinity of Fairchild's camp are anxious to surrender. The total number of prisoners is 19 men, 23 squaws, and 30 children. Twenty-five remain with Captain Jack, and are well armed and mounted. A courier is expected on Sunday.

NEW YORK, May 31.—A Washington dispatch says that the report that Gen. Davis has allowed any portion of the surrendered Modoc Indians to be armed and sent in pursuit of Capt. Jack, is wholly discredited by the Secretary of War and army officers generally. Self respect, it is stated, would prevent him from engaging murderers to do the work assigned to soldiers.

The announcement is also made from Washington that the War Department condemns the efforts of the Interior Department to get Satanta and Big Tree released. Gen. Sherman is very plain in his denunciation of the scheme.

Whisky Frauds.

NEW YORK, May 31.—A New Orleans correspondent, writing about whisky frauds in that city, shows, by facts and figures, that whisky, which pays a tax, cannot be manufactured in New Orleans at present prices without considerable loss, for the excellent reason that all the materials must be brought from a distance, and pay high rates of transportation. Nevertheless, whisky is extensively made there. In two years there has been a falling off of 56,000 barrels in the receipts of Western whisky at New Orleans, yet there has been at the same time an increase in the quantity sold in the New Orleans market, notwithstanding which, the Government collects tax upon the manufacture of only about 18,000 barrels, showing that two of every three pay no tax.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Gold, Bond, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The Wall street markets were all quiet, the attendance of brokers at the Exchange being small, many of them having gone away on Thursday to be absent until Monday.

MONEY

was very easy, opening at 7 per cent for call loans, and closing at 3 to 4 per cent. Approved mercantile paper passes readily at 7@8 per cent, with prime selling at 7 per cent. The bank statement is favorable, showing an increase of $901,175 in excess over the legal reserve.

STOCKS.

The stock speculation was very dull at the opening and close, but between the hours of 12 and 1, the dealings were rather more animated. The fluctuations outside of Pacific Mail were only ⅛ to ⅜ per cent up to midday, but after that time a general advance of ½ to 1 per cent took place. This, however, was partially lost, but at the close prices advanced again to nearly the best figures of the day. No regular call took place this afternoon, out of respect to the memory of Mr. E. D. Stanton, a member of the Board, and this only added to the generally dull condition of affairs.

GOLD

was lower in the morning, but during the afternoon became firmer, and recovered at the close. The early decline was due to the fact that the bankers, presenting 5-20 bonds for redemption under the last call, have received checks dated to-day, instead of Monday. The Syndicate estimates that only $5,000,000 gold will be paid out in settlement of $50,000,000 of 5-20 bonds, called in for June 1. To-day the Assistant Treasurer at this port paid out $3,900,000 in gold on this account. The National Banks of the United States subscribed for $8,000,000 of new fives, payable in gold, and the Syndicate had orders to buy gold therefor, but for some time past they have been picking up called bonds, which answer the same purpose for the Government, and facilitate the funding operation. Many of the operators are tired of inaction on the part of Gould, but the indications are that early next week there will be activity enough in this market to suit the most captious.

IMPORTS.

The imports of dry goods for the week were $1,067,800, and of general merchandise, $5,458,117. The Parthia took out, to-day, $147,391 in silver.

BONDS.

Governments were strong.

One house here, having connections in London, has since Jan. 1, shipped $23,311,000 United States bonds, over half of which were 5-20s of '67, and over one-third of the remainder 6s of 1881.

EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was stronger, and the prime bankers advanced their rates. There were indications to-day of a demand for remittance on account of called bonds, and no doubt the bankers advanced their rates in anticipation of an increase in this demand before the closing of next Wednesday's mail.

PRODUCE.

Flour was much depressed by the large receipts, and prices were unsettled. Low grades of spring and winter wheat extras were quite dull and drooping. Family grades ruled irregular. No. was plenty and dull. Sales 6,600 brls; receipts, 28,315 brls. Wheat was lower and very unsettled. The liberal arrivals neutralized the more favorable foreign advices. The demand was chiefly for export and confined to spring, the assortment of which offering was more desirable. The extreme rates of freight asked check business and depress values. Sales, 86,600 bu; receipts, 201,049 bu.

Pork was very quiet and lower. For new mess in jobbing lots $16.75 is asked, but business is dull at that. For future delivery, 500 brls for June sold at $16.37½. July is offered at $16.87½. Receipts, 465 pkgs. Cut meats were generally dull, and, in the absence of important transactions, prices remain nominal. Sales 10 hhds pickled bellies, 11 and 12 lbs average, at 9⅛c, and 400 smoked shoulders at 8⅛c. Receipts, 820 pkgs. Bacon was very quiet, and prices nominal. Long clear is quoted at 8⅝c, and short clear at 9c. Lard was moderately active, and about steady at the decine. Western for June is quoted at 9c, and city on spot at 8⅝c. For future delivery 1,500 tcs for July sold at 9⅛c, and August at 9⅛c. Receipts, 680 kegs and 639 pkgs.

SPRINGFIELD.

Distribution of the State Laws—Fearful Fall—To Be Sold—Circuit Court—Supreme Court.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 31.—The distribution of the laws, which the last Legislature authorized the Secretary of State to have printed and distributed, is completed.

Joseph Buirgy, a brick mason, engaged at work on the new State-House, fell from the scaffolding at the top of the building, nearly a 100 feet, to the ground below, and though no bones were broken, his internal injuries are such that his life is despaired of. He was a single man, living in this city.

The furniture and carpets—in short, everything in the shape of furnishing, belonging to the Executive Mansion, is to be sold at public auction on Tuesday next.

The United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois begins its session in this city next week, Judge Treat presiding. There is a pretty full docket of business, and some important cases. Among them are the cases being prosecuted under the Ku-Klux law; then there are the cases brought by the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company against the farmers of Livingston and McLean Counties for refusing to pay full fare, etc., and against certain persons in Williamson County who disguised themselves and went to Mr. Gray's house, called him out and shot him.

The Supreme Court will open its June session in Mount Vernon on Monday.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 31.—The Illinois Eclectic Medical Society meets in this city on Wednesday the 4th June. In the evening a free banquet will be given at the St. Nicholas Hotel. The society will go to Jacksonville in a body on the 5th to visit the State institutions there.

RAILROAD NEWS.

The Wisconsin Attorney-General on the Proposed Pooling of Northwestern and St. Paul—Other Railway Intelligence.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., May 31.—Much having been said in connection with the proposed pooling of the earnings of the Chicago & Northwestern and Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways, in regard to the law of this State forbidding either of said Companies holding or being in any way, directly or indirectly, interested in each other's stocks, the Governor has requested an examination of the matter by the Attorney-General. In his absence, Assistant Attorney-General Spooner, regarded one of the best lawyers in the State, gives his opinion that the proposed pooling is a violation of the spirit, if not the letter, of the law of the State, and if it should be consummated it will be the duty of the Attorney-General to apply for a writ of quo warranto against said Companies. This, taken in connection with the earnest protest by the press of the State and the provision of the Constitution giving the Legislature unlimited authority over railroad corporations, indicates it would be extra hazardous to attempt any pooling or any other combination arrangement.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., May 31.—Work will be commenced on Monday, extending the line of the Quincy, Alton & St. Louis Railroad from Fall Creek to Hannibal Bridge, distance five miles. This secures the line from Texas to Chicago through this city, via the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, Quincy, Alton & St. Louis, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads. The work is to be completed Aug. 1.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, May 31.—In the Polk County Circuit Court, to-day, a final decree was rendered in the DesMoines Valley Railroad vs. The Mortgage Bondholders. The Court ordered the road to be sold under special execution by the Sheriff of Polk County. Bonds of the first and second mortgages will be received on bids, providing the purchasers will pay in cash a sufficient amount to pay the mechanic's liens and costs. The payment of the Illinois & Mississippi Telegraph Company is deferred until action is had on the second mortgage.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., May 31.—In all the history of this city no such day as this has ever been witnessed, and visitors from New York, Chicago, and St. Louis declare they have very rarely, even in those great cities, seen such a magnificent display. Last night and all this morning heavily laden special trains were arriving, until at last the city seemed a living, moving mass of people, who had come to take part in the celebration of the completion of the great iron bridge over the Missouri River. The procession commenced forming at 8 o'clock. At 10 it took up the line of march for the bridge, traversing the principal streets. It was fully six miles in length. Every trade was represented, and all conceded that they had never witnessed a more imposing spectacle. In brief, St. Joseph covered herself with glory, and demonstrated the fact that she is not only a city of wealth and commercial resources, but already a large and growing manufacturing city. After crossing the bridge the procession moved to the park in the southern part of the city, and there the vast multitude was addressed by ex-Gov. Williard P. Hall, President of the Bridge Company, the Hon. J. S. Kalloch, of Kansas, the Mayor of St. Louis, the Hon. J. C. Parker, member of Congress of this district; Col. J. B. Eads, of St. Louis, and others. In the afternoon over 1,000 invited guests sat down to a magnificent banquet, with Gov. Woodson, of Missouri; ex-Gov. Hall, the Hon. J. S. Kalloch, Col. Eads, the Hon. C. Lett, of Nebraska; Newton Crane, of the St. Louis *Democrat*; Gen. Craig, and others. They responded to appropriate toasts. This evening the Saengerfest Society are holding a grand jubilee at the Opera-House, which is packed from pit to dome. Distinguished civil engineers have carefully inspected the bridge, and pronounce it equal in strength and beauty to any bridge in this country or the Old World. It is built on the same plan as the bridge at St. Louis. About 100 cars have crossed it daily for the past week. It is expected that in a few days arrangements will be completed for the Missouri Pacific, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the Atchison & Nebraska, the Leavenworth, Lawrence, and Gulf Railroads to run their trains via this bridge to St. Louis.

WASHINGTON.

A RADICAL FIGHT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31.—An interesting fight is now progressing here between ex-Senator Pool, of North Carolina, and certain delegates to the National Labor Council, a Radical Republican organization, growing out of the attempt of the former to foist delegates upon the Council who were selected and appointed by himself and his friends, instead of being regularly elected by regularly-organized constituencies. The *Republican*, the Administration organ in this city, sustains the delegates who oppose Pool, and has been provoked into exposing party secrets, from which it is learned that Pool approached it after his defeat for re-election as Senator to obtain its aid in support of his claims for a Cabinet position. The *Republican* refused to accede to this modest request, whereupon Pool for revenge used his influence to defeat the bill to give the printing of the debates of Congress to that paper. The *Republican* further charges that Pool's mismanagement nearly lost North Carolina to the Administration in last summer's campaign, and insinuates that the campaign funds intended for general use were diverted by Pool and his friends for the purpose of securing the election of a Legislature pledged to his re-election to the Senate. Thus far Pool has been badly beaten in the contest, and the leading Republican papers of his State have joined the crusade against him.

INDIAN CONTRACTS.

The parties who bid for the contracts for furnishing the Indians with goods, and who assert that while their bids were lower than others they were not accepted, intend to carry the matter before Congress, having failed to get any satisfaction from the Secretary of the Interior.

[To the Associated Press.]

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31.—The internal revenue receipts to-day were $631,011; total for the month, $12,353,107; grand total, $106,016,222. Total for the fiscal year thus far only $3,983,778 less than the estimate of the Commissioner for the entire fiscal year, and the indications are that the receipts during June will make a total of at least $8,000,000 in excess of the estimates.

APPOINTED.

The President to-day appointed Thomas N. Chase, of Georgia, agent for the Indians at the Green Bay agency; John T. Weathers, Postmaster at Harrisonville, Mo., vice Mather, resigned.

PERSONAL.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Secretary Belknap left to-day for West Point to attend the examination of cadets.

The President and family will leave in the latter part of next week for Long Branch, and thence proceed to West Point.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has notified the United States District Attorney in New York that the decision of Judge Blatchford in the "Imitation Sparkling-Wine case" is acquiesced in, and that an appeal will not be taken. The main point of the decision was that the manufacturer had a right to inject carbonic acid gas into wine made of grapes grown in the United States without paying tax.

DUBUQUE.

North Iowa Turnfest—Fatal Accident.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, May 31.—The streets to-night are alive with people, many being strangers, in attendance on the Turnfest, which opened this evening. To-night's trains brought many delegations from the Turner Societies in neighboring towns, who were met by the Dubuque Society, and escorted to their new Hall, which has been arranged and decorated for the occasion. Stretched across the street in nature's green was the word "Willkommen," while over the entrances were injunctions in German of "Good cheer," and "Clear the way," which were also frequently repeated in the interior decorations, together with various emblems of the Society, interspersed with flags, wreaths, and festoons in flowers or evergreens. At 9 o'clock, Wm. Myer delivered an address welcoming them to Dubuque and tendering them the hospitalities of the city. The evening closed with a banquet and music. Sunday will be spent in a picnic and excursion to the McKnight Springs, and "turning" exercises at the Tivoli, and Washington Gardens. In the evening a concert will be held at the Turner Hall, closing with awarding prizes for the best declamation. The festivities continue three days.

Last night, while William Krieger, a farmer, living in Buchanan County, four miles from Independence, was on the way home, his team lost the road and were thrown some ten feet into a railroad cut, containing two or three feet of water, upsetting the wagon and throwing the horses on their sides, killing himself and horses instantly.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The Colorado bug is doing much damage to the potato crop in the northern part of Kentucky.

The stock of flour in Cincinnati yesterday, in the hands of receivers, jobbers, and millers, was 30,198 barrels.

Robert Atwood, of Louisville, was yesterday sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment for forgery and embezzlement.

An excursion is being prepared for the Iowa State Sabbath-School Association, from Council Bluffs to Mount Pleasant, on June 10.

A Trades-Assembly was organized in Louisville on Friday night by delegates from the Trades-Unions of Louisville, New Albany, and Jeffersonville.

Dick Pritchard, charged with horse-stealing at Richmond, Ind., and who was arrested at Chicago, but subsequently escaped, was captured at Quincy, and will be sent home for trial.

Dr. Brown, who was recently sentenced to ten years' confinement in Sing Sing Prison, for assaulting Murray, the New York gas-bill collector, died in Sing Sing Prison on Friday night.

Joe Wood (colored) brutally outraged the person of Mrs. Elizabeth Hampton, a widowed white woman, near Versailles, Rutherford County, Tenn., a day or two since, and afterwards crushed her skull with an ax. Wood is in prison, and strong threats are made of lynching him if the woman should die, which is highly probable.

In Washington, on Friday evening about 8 o'clock, James Buchanan, colored, while in a dispute with another party, accidentally shot his wife, inflicting a fatal wound. Buchanan was arrested.

The Iowa Supreme Court meets at Des Moines on Monday. The most important case to be decided is Caleb Blaisdel & Co. vs. The Illinois Central Railroad for $280,000 damages by reason of a violation of transportation contract.

A telegram from Boston states, that during the excitement attending the fire on Friday, a package of eight Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 7 per cent bonds, of the new series, numbered from 2,058 to 2,065, were lost or stolen. Negotiation of these bonds has been stopped.

A Dubuque dispatch says that a couple of fishermen, on Friday, hauled up an alligator four feet long, while drawing in their seine, near Menominee. It is the first one ever found in those waters, and it is considered remarkable that any of those scaly habitues of Southern waters should wander this far.

In the Supreme Court, at Jackson, Miss., yesterday, in the cases of Charles Clinton, for the murder of his wife, and Lewis Sturgeon, for killing the boy Johnny Murphy last summer, both of whom were sentenced to death, the Court granted Clinton a new trial, and affirmed the decision in the case of Sturgeon, who will be hanged.

NEW YORK.

Accepted a Call—The Greeley Monument—Overdue Steamship—Important Decision—Bethesda Fountain in Central Park—Liquor Licenses—Stolen Bonds Identified.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, May 31.—The Rev. Mr. Behrends, pastor of the Baptist Church at Yonkers, N. Y., has resigned to accept a call from the First Baptist Church, of Cleveland, O.

Whitelaw Reid acknowledges subscriptions through him to the Greeley statue fund of $10,683.

The steamship George Cromwell, from this port for New Orleans, on the 17th inst., is nearly a week overdue.

An effort is making to effect a settlement with the creditors of the late banking-house of Bowles Brothers, by the payment of 50 per cent of their indebtedness, free of expense, to their creditors.

It is said that a reward of nearly $300,000 is dependent on the extradition of MacDonnell, the alleged Bank of England forger, and in whose behalf two writs of habeas corpus have been obtained.

Judge Sedgwick made an important decision on a coal-contract case in the General Term to-day. H. C. Bowen and others contracted with the Delaware & Lackawanna Coal Company for a supply of coal. After a few tons were delivered a strike took place at the mines; delivery was interrupted, and Bowen refused to pay for what he received. The company brought suit, pleading the terms of the contract that "storms, disaster or the like exempted them from a strict fulfillment," and the referee decided in their favor. To-day the General Term reversed the decision of the Superior Court, deciding that the strike set up by the Company was not such as was meant in the contract, it having been brought on by the plaintiffs themselves.

The funeral of Mrs. Neilson, daughter of the late James Brooks, took place to-day from Grace Church, Rev. Dr. Potter, Rector, officiating. There was a large attendance of relatives and friends of the family.

The Rev. R. S. Nevin, Rector of the St. Paul Episcopal Church in Rome, is in this city, and desires $24,000 needed to complete the first American and first Protestant Church edifice in Rome. The Americans in Rome have already contributed $20,000, and $38,000 has been subscribed in this country.

The Bethesda fountain, the latest glory of Central Park, was publicly unveiled this afternoon in the presence of a very large number of citizens. The work of art was from moulds designed and executed at Rome by Miss Emma Stebbins, daughter of Henry G. Stebbins, President of the Board of Fountain Commissioners. The design of the fountain was suggested to Miss Stebbins by a passage in Scripture, describing the Pool of Bethesda.

The United States Circuit Court of Connecticut issued a subpœna for George Francis Train to testify in the Credit Mobilier suit, but he sailed for Europe before the warrant could be served. He goes to Stuttgardt to meet his wife and children.

The Board of Excise have classified the licenses into five grades. First-class hotels and bar-rooms will pay $250 per year; second-class hotels and restaurants, $150; saloons where liquor is sold and drank on the premises, $100; where liquors are sold in quantities less than five gallons, such as drug stores, $60, and ale and beer saloons, $30.

William A. Wait, cashier of the Glenn Falls Bank, visited the District Attorney's office to-day, and identified the bonds stolen from his bank. He then made the necessary affidavit that Brady may be indicted by the Grand Jury for bringing stolen property into the county. Seven years in the State Prison is the penalty upon conviction.

RELIGIOUS.

United Presbyterian Assembly—Yesterday's Proceedings.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—The General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church of North America reassembled this morning.

The report of the Committee on the Old Records and Historical Documents of Synods and Presbyteries of the Associate Union was presented; also the report of the Committee on Church Property. The Rev. Edward A. Collier addressed the Assembly, saying the Reformed Church rejoiced in an increase of membership of the United Presbyterians, and in their institutions of learning. At the beginning of the year there was debt on a the Foreign Board of $33,500, and now there is enough money in the treasury to wipe out every cent of debt.

The Moderator, in reply, invited Mr. Collier to a seat in the Assembly.

The Rev. George Patterson and the Rev. James Bennett, Delegates from the Synod of Canada, were invited to seats and addressed the Assembly. Signor Matteo Prochet, President of the Waldensian Church of Italy, was introduced and delivered an address. The Assembly then took a recess to enable the members to take a drive through Fairmount Park and enjoy a banquet at Belmont.

The Swedenbogians.

CINCINNATI, May 31.—At the morning session of the Ministerial Conference of the New Jerusalem Church, now in session here, a committee was appointed to prepare a new liturgy. The annual address was delivered by the Rev. W. H. Benade, of Pittsburgh, on the authority of Swedenborg. The afternoon was principally devoted to discussion of the address.

Bowen—Beecher—Tilton.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 31.—In response to the generally-expressed opinion that the publication of the Bowen-Beecher-Tilton manifesto necessitated an investigation into the charges against Mr. Beecher, the Deacons of Plymouth Church met last evening, at the residence of Mr. Fitzgerald, and resolved to proceed at once in the matter. Mr. Beecher, it is understood, recommended this course. Mr. Bowen is said to be in Indianapolis.

Railroad Accident.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAYTON, O., May 31.—John Spang, aged 40 years, an old railroad man, while coupling cars on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, this morning, caught his foot in a frog, and was thrown on the track, the wheels of a freight car passing over his neck, severing his head from his body. He leaves a family.

Missing Steamer.

NEW ORLEANS, May 31.—Nine steamers and several sailing vessels have arrived since Monday, but bring no tidings of the missing steamer George Cromwell, which left New York for New Orleans on May 17. She had a full cargo of assorted merchandise, and about fifty souls on board, including, officers, crew, and passengers. Her agent in this city believes she is still afloat.

Shad in Lake Ontario.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 24.—Last night in hauling a seine in Lake Ontario, at the mouth of the Genesee River, five shad, 2 years old, were caught. The spawn was placed in the Genesee River by Seth Green, two years ago. The shad appeared last season, and are now on hand again. The largest one measured eleven inches in length. The catch is considered a very important one.

The Bender Family.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, May 31.—A young man, supposed to be young Bender, son of the well-known Kansas murderer, was arrested at West Liberty, Iowa, to-day, and a woman, thought to be Mrs. Bender, was arrested at Oxford, Iowa. There seems to be little doubt as to their identity. Both parties are held for further developments.

Iowa Politics.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, Iowa, May 31.—At the Poweshiek County Republican Convention held at Brooklyn to-day, delegates to the Senatorial Convention were instructed to support Col. S. F. Cooper, of Grinnell, for Senator. An attempt to instruct for Lieutenant-Governor failed.

Fiendish Revenge.

DES MOINES, May 31.—A freight-train on the Rock Island Railroad was thrown off the track and wrecked at Valley Junction, to-day, by an obstruction placed on the track by unknown persons. A reward has been offerred for the arrest of the guilty party.

Patent Case Decided.

CINCINNATI, May 31.—The patent case of the Union Paper Bag Company and Chatfield & Woods against Thomas Nixon, and Morris H. Nixon, and William O. Anderson, has had a new hearing, and to-day Judges Swayne, Emmons, and Swing decreed in favor of the validity of the patents issued in favor of Rice & Pettee, and that the complainants might recover profits, costs, and damages, and that a perpetual injunction be issued.

FIRES.

Insurance and Losses by Friday's Conflagration in Boston—Burning of the Lackawanna Depot in Hoboken, N. J.—Other Fires.

BOSTON, May 31.—Among the insurance losses by the fire yesterday are the following:

Oriental, of Hartford	$10,000
Hamburg, Bremen	28,000
German-American, New York	20,000
Manhattan, New York	15,000
Guardian, New York	14,000
Amazon, Cincinnati	10,000
Merchants, New York	9,500
Brewers' and Maltsters'	15,000
Royal, of London	80,000
Queen's, of London	25,000
North British	9,500
London Assurance	20,000
Ætna, Hartford	30,000
Commerce, Albany	2,500

The Ætna had $9,000 on Turner's property on Essex street, on which there was also $1,000 by the Firemen's Fund. J. Rossle had an insurance of $12,500 in the Lancashire of Liverpool. Mullen, Ide & Co. had $5,000 in the American Central of St. Louis, $2,500 in the Williamsburgh City, and $5,000 in the Fire Association of Philadelphia. J. W. Bracket, dealer in pianos, was insured for $75,000 in the offices represented by Goodman & Co.; also Eliot of Boston, $4,000; American Central, St. Louis, $11,000; North British and Mercantile, $9,500; Firemen's Fund, of San Francisco, $10,000; Commerce of Albany, $2,600; Joseph Benairi, of 413 Washington street, had $12,000 insurance, equally divided among the Home, Germania, and Hanover, of New York, and Quincy and Mutual offices. Hawley, Folsom & Martin were insured for $5,000 in the Union and Mutual, of Philadelphia, and $5,000 in the Continental.

The Hartford companies lose $88,000, as follows: Ætna, $30,000; Hartford, $15,000; Phœnix, $14,000; Connecticut, $11,000; Orient, $10,000; National, $8,000.

The losses of some of the New York companies are stated as follows: Republic, $6,500; Exchange, $5,000; Hoffman, $7,500; Clinton, $2,000; Ætna, $12,000; Phœnix, $12,000; Niagara, $9,000.

Ellis, Hollis & Co. estimate the losses of the companies represented by them at about $100,000. The Imperial, of London, had $14,000.

An investigation of Chickering's insurance gives $97,000 in all. The Continental, of New York, had $5,000 for Hawley & Folsom, $1,500 for Robert Newman, $3,000 for Emerson, $5,000 for H. F. Miller, and $6,500 for another firm.

The North American, of New York, among other losses, had a policy of $25,000 on the Brown property, on Essex street.

F. S. Phelps' office loses the following amounts: Brewers', Milwaukee, $12,500; Citizens', Newark, $10,000. Roger Williams, Providence, $7,500; New York and Yonkers, $2,500.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., May 31.—The Ballard House stables were destroyed by fire this afternoon, together with six horses. The hotel was badly damaged by fire and water. Insurance, $3,000, in the Hartford, of Hartford.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 31.—The Congregational Church at Normal was burned yesterday; also, the parsonage. Loss, $20,000; insured for $8,000.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The depot of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad at Hoboken, N. J., was burned this morning. When the flames were first discovered, four trains were ready to start. They were run out of the depot and saved, but four freight cars that could not be removed were burned. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is said to be the work of an incendiary.

The flames were first discovered issuing from a window of the restaurant, and, notwithstanding an alarm was immediately given, and the firemen quickly responded, owing to the inflammable nature of the depot, the entire structure, 250 feet deep by 75 wide, was soon a burning mass. The firemen turned their attention to saving the Hoboken Ferry Company's building adjoining, and succeeded. The freight in the depot was of trifling value. The railroad company saved all books and papers. The total loss, including depot and docks, is estimated at $65,000.

THE TURF.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Fleetwood Park was crowded with people this afternoon to witness the great race between American Girl, trotting, and Harry, pacing, for a purse of $2,000. Many ladies were present. The Girl was the favorite by long odds. Promptly at 3 o'clock the bell rang, and both horses came to the stand in fine condition, American Girl winning the pole. The second start was a send-off, Harry leading, but just past the stand the mare edged up behind, and at the quarter was a length and a half ahead. She held the advantage until the half mile was passed, when the gelding strained a point and closed up with his opponent, both horses passing the three-quarter poles nearly neck and neck, but, coming down the home-stretch, the mare took the lead, and went past the judges' stand half a length ahead, winning the heat easily in 2:23¼.

Second Heat—The judges shouted "go" at the first start, both horses passing under the wire nearly even, but Harry broke badly before reaching the quarter pole, while American Girl trotted finely, leading him several rods, and had won the heat before passing the half-mile pole. The horse then gained a little, but it was no use. The mare came down the home-stretch trotting easily, and won the heat without effort in 2:31¼.

Third Heat—A splendid start was secured with Harry leading, but American Girl passed him just beyond the turn, and showed fully two lengths ahead, but it did not last long. At the end of the quarter-stretch the horse's nose was close to the mare's wheel, and he kept it there until past the half-mile station, when he made a splendid spurt, and, shooting past the mare, took the lead down the home-stretch. The mare showed fight, and flew over the ground, bound to win if possible. Crawford put on the whip, and the horse answered to the call nobly. On they came, each straining every nerve, while necks were stretched and cheers began to go up from the crowds around the track, and when Harry shot under the wire leading American Girl by a length, and winning the heat in 2:21⅛, the enthusiasm was intense. Betting 60 to 12 on American Girl. Harry's friends began to hope that he would yet win the race, and offered their money freely. It was as freely taken.

Fourth Heat—Both horses came up comparatively fast and showing but little fatigue. It took some time to get them fairly started, but at the fifth attempt they were off, Harry taking the pole, and at the quarter pole led American Girl by three lengths. Harry held his advantage well up to the half-mile track, when his opponent began slowly but surely to close up the gap; but at the end of the three-quarter stretch the horse again edged ahead about two lengths, going splendidly and doing his level best. Round the turn and down the home stretch they came, American Girl gaining at every stride. The crowd began to cheer and clap their hands, and the mare was only one length behind. A little further on and the distance was decreased by half a length. Crawford began to use the whip, but it was no use. The Girl slowly forged ahead showing her speed in splendid style, and at last went past the stand half a length ahead, amid the cheers of the crowd and shouts of "She wins!" "She wins!" Time, 2:26¾.

So close was the heat that many were under the impression that the horse had won it, and not until the judges publicly declared the result from the stand would they believe otherwise.

The second race between Mollie and Topsy for $200, to wagons, catch weights, served to fill up the gap in the leading event of the day. Mollie won the first heat in a close contest, in 2:38½. In the second heat she broke badly when just past the judges' stand, and Topsy led her clear around the track, a long distance ahead. Time, 2:37¼. The third heat was a repetition of the former, Molly breaking again very badly and losing the race before the quarter pole was passed. Time, 2:38¼. The fourth heat was like its predecessor in all respects, Molly fought bravely, and after her first break trotted splendidly, but it was evident that bad handling was losing her the race. Topsy came in rods ahead, winning the heat in 2:38½.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The trot between American Girl and Harry attracted a large crowd to Fleetwood Park to-day. American Girl, which was the favorite at odds of 100 to 60, was the winner, as follows:

American Girl	1	1	2	1
Harry	2	2	1	2

Time—2:23¼; 2:31¼; 2:26¼; 2:26¾.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 31.—This was the last day of the meeting. In the purse for 2:40 horses:

Joseph	1	1	1
Annie K	2	2	2
Capt	3	ds	

Time—2:40¼; 2:38¾; 2:51¼.

Second race for 2:38 horses:

Little Mack	2	1	1	1
Loggoneer	1	2	2	2

Time—2:39¼; 2:39¼; 2:37¼; 2:36¼.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Management of Concord Grapes in the Vineyard—Pie-Plant for Vinegar, Wine, and for Market—The Small Glazed Corn—Late Planting—Rotten Corn—Corn for the Market, and for Feeding to Cattle and Hogs—The Orchard in Bad Condition—Personal.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., May 31, 1873.

THE CONCORD GRAPE—PIE-PLANT.

GOODLAND, Newton Co., Ind., May 23, 1873.

DEAR SIR: I have been a subscriber for THE CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE for some eighteen years, and have read "The Farm and Garden" with pleasure and profit. Now, if it is my turn to ask questions, I shall be glad to have an answer to one or two:

First—What proportion of the fruit should be permitted to ripen on the Concord grape-vine the second year of its bearing?

Second—And what on the third year?

Third—Will pie-plant (rhubarb) answer to replenish the family vinegar-barrel, in the absence of fruit or cider? The basis is cider-vinegar.

Fourth—One variety of pie-plant that I have is disposed to go to seed very early in the season. Is there any preventive? Yours respectfully, A. E. R.

First—Very much will depend on the strength of the vine and the manner of training. By the spiral system of training, a good strong vine will carry ten pounds of grapes, or thirty clusters, and is then in nearly full bearing. The old plan of managing vineyards must be abandoned, and we must adopt the plan of renewals, say after ten or fifteen years, as the young vineyards are by far the most profitable. Suppose we set a vineyard of Concord vines, of good, strong, one-year-old layers,—not cuttings, as these, to be of the same value, should be two or three years old. We plant eight feet each way, and so that they may be cultivated each way. We place a good Osage-orange stake, that is six feet long, at the side of the plant, and tie the vine to it during the first season. Say two or more canes are permitted to grow, certainly more than one. In the autumn, we select the best and strongest cane, provided it has no laterals on it, and cut it off at three or four feet, and at the same time cut away all the other canes, or rather cut them back, leaving one or two eyes on each, for the growing of new canes. In the spring, this one cane is wound firmly around the stake, crepitating the wood to some extent; that is, wind so tight that you have the wood of the cane give, by a crepitating noise; and, after winding, tie it firmly to the stake at the top. You will have four or five fruit-buds, and these may carry two or three bunches each of fruit, four or five of which will make a pound. This is the second year of the vineyard, and the first year of fruiting. In the meantime, there have been thrown out from three to six new canes, that have been tied up to the stakes, or left in part to themselves, or, if you choose, tie them to a second stake set two feet from the first. When autumn comes, and the leaves have fallen, select a good strong cane, and, if possible, without laterals or branches; cut it off about seven feet long, and, at the same time, cut off all the other canes, leaving sufficient buds for a new supply of canes as before; and the following spring, which is the third of the vineyard, and the second year of bearing, the cane is wound around the stake as before, reaching this time to the top of the stake, and it is tied firmly, and cut off at this point. We have about ten eyes, buds, or joints; or what the books call joints, nodes, and internodes. These will average about three bunches each, or thirty clusters, of which about three will average a pound,—making ten pounds to the vine. This is an estimate for the best vines; but, in a good season, such a vineyard should produce 3,000 pounds to the acre, as I know from personal experience. By the fifth year, the vineyard will be at its best, and ought to give, in good seasons, 6,000 pounds to the acre.

North of this point, and south of where the snow forms a winter-protection, the canes may be covered with coarse litter; but I have always left them exposed, but find them seriously injured the past winter for the first time. Last year the crop was enormous, and, no doubt, seriously weakened the vines; at least, I did not anticipate much of a crop this season, and the severe cold of the winter has lessened that anticipation, though, at this writing, there is promise of a moderate crop on the Concords, while the Ives are killed to near the ground, and there is a general clearing of all save the Concord, and this all covers some thirty varieties. Until further advised, the Concord will alone be planted for market purposes.

We now come to the third question, and here we enter a protest against pie-plant wine or vinegar. In order to make cider, we must use sugar or molasses, and, in making the latter, leave out the pie-plant and use molasses. If you have good cider-vinegar, add ten gallons of rain-water and one of molasses. Warm the water, and have the molasses thoroughly dissolved, and pour it into your vinegar-cask, and, if it is a moderately warm place, you will have good vinegar in a few weeks.

Fourth—Myatt's Victoria is the best plant for market. The stalks are long, and of a deep red. The seed-stalks must be cut out as soon as they become a foot or so high. When well grown, it is not uncommon to see the stalks 3 feet long, and stocky. Myatt's Linnæus is a variety much lauded, but much inferior to the Victoria. A. J. Downing introduced the Victoria nearly thirty years ago, and from that source nearly all the market-gardens of Chicago were supplied about the year 1854, from a nursery some miles west from the city. At that time, a variety called the Giant was the best known. The stalks were from 1 to 1½ feet long, with enormous leaves, and very profuse in bloom.

When the wine-plant swindle was in full working order, the Linnæus was sought after, as it had numerous eyes, and could be more readily divided. These eyes were sold to the peddlers at $30 to $50 per 1,000, and resold at as much per 100. In order to grow good pie-plant, there must be no stinting in manure, and that from the hog-pen or slaughter-house is the best.

CORN.

GALESBURG, Ill., May 23.

We are getting uneasy about the corn crop, and it is not possible to get half of it in the ground in time to ripen the common gourd-seed or dent varieties. Can we plant the small kinds of glazed corn; and where can we obtain the seed? J. S.

It is said that we should not cry for spilled milk, and it is now evident that the corn-crop of 1873 is, to a great extent, spilled milk. Here we are, just ready to enter June, and not one-fourth of the crop planted, with the ground so wet that the prospect of culture is out of the question. In such a season as the present one, corn planted after this date will be only valuable for stock-feeding. The small, eight-row glazed corn has no value whatever as a crop for market in this part of the country, and for the feeding of stock is no approach to our dent corn. This brings us to the inquiry, Do we wish to grow corn for market? If we do, we may as well give up that idea, and sow flax or buckwheat to a small extent, and then summer-fallow the land that we cannot plant. If we need corn for stock-feeding, we may plant right along to the 20th of June, and hope for a fair yield for that purpose. There is no other way out of this state of things. Under no possible condition of things can we expect more than half the amount of merchantable corn that was produced last year, and I much doubt if we get one-third. But the stock-men need not despair, for there may be a reasonable supply of stock-corn, and then the grass is simply superb, and the wheat and oats may be all that we hope for.

Thousands of dollars were thrown away in 1858 on the King Philip and other varieties of eight-rowed Yankee corn, and it is unnecessary to repeat an experiment that is certain to lead to failure.

In "The Farm and Garden" of April 21, the present state of things was predicted, and farmers recommended to trench-plow meadow or pasture-land, as the only hope for making up any of the deficit in market-corn.

So far as the low price of the corn-crop is concerned, the weather is fast regulating that, and prices must steadily advance, for the consumption must keep right along, though there will not be so large a demand for stock-feeding, for the abundant pasturage will compensate for nearly all the summer demand of corn for both stock and hogs. Then people will begin to care for what they have, and see that all the cribs are covered, or they may have some unpleasant things in regard to rotten corn. We have wonderful short memories about these things, and they often need jogging. Rail-pens without roofing are no place to put corn in a season like the present, and yet there are just such cribs scattered through the country, and these will follow the old results. It is only three years ago since I saw several of these uncovered corn-cribs on the Industrial University farm. The learned Professor appeared to be anxious to test the value of rotten corn, as I saw him feeding it to his teams; but he assured me that its value was much impaired, and, at my suggestion, he put on a board roof. So we may consider this question also settled, that "Corn will be impaired in value in open cribs, provided the season is a rainy one." The Iowa Agricultural College, I believe, has never made the trial; but Prof. Welsh may be assured, from a large experience in this State, that the question is settled, and that it may hereafter be taught as a scientific fact, so that prudent farmers may not meet with the losses that were experienced in the past.

We must adapt our farm-operations to the weather, and this will lead us to a more mixed husbandry, in which the risks will be less. The high price of corn up to 1871 gave this crop an undue preponderance, and the result is an over-supply. While we are in no danger of a corn-famine, there will soon be a healthy demand at reasonable rates.

At the depots we have rotten corn in the bottom and central part of the cribs in sufficient quantity to make it inspect rejected; and we should not be disappointed if Rejected corn became rather abundant on the market. Many farmers have the same bad habit of putting the cribs on the ground,—that is, the rail-pens,—and this insures moldy corn in the bottom of all such cribs. In the well-constructed corn-houses, the cribs are set 2 feet from the ground, and the cribs are never more than 8 feet wide, while the rail-pens are at least 10 feet.

Should June continue wet, so that the crop cannot be cultivated,—an event quite probable,—the crop will be one of the smallest for years; that is, of market corn. With an abundant grass crop, and a fair supply of stock corn,—that is, soft corn, cut and shocked for winter feeding,—we shall have enough of the crop of 1871-'72 to spare to supply all other demands. There is now in this county at least 1,000,000 bushels of the old corn,—a large part of which, say at least one-half, can be sent out of the county.

Yesterday I met at least twenty farmers, and the majority of them put the crop of 1873, of marketable corn, at one-fourth to one-third of the crop of last year, provided that, from this time out, the conditions should be of the most favorable nature; though they admitted that the chances were against a bushel of No. 2 corn. The most of these men feed their crop to stock, and intend to keep on planting as late as June 20. This state of things will make a demand for stock to feed, of which the supply is not large. The proportion of hogs to cattle will need be less than usual, unless the farmer has a supply of old corn.

The early-planted corn is coming up badly, and there is complaint of the cut-worm; besides, much of the plowing was done when the soil was wet, and such land will give but a poor yield at best. The low, flat lands, that give us the heavy crops, must come short.

No one whom I met yesterday has the least desire for the King Philip or other dwarf corn; and few even plant the early dent. The object is a large growth of stalks and ears, without regard to ripening.

In canvassing the whole subject, there is really little to complain of from the former standpoint, as he will have his hands full of work; if not of corn, of hay, the small grains, and stock-feeding. He is better off than

THE ORCHARDIST,

who may claim to have a sad disaster. The show of bloom for the past fortnight gives him hope, but the failure of these blossoms to set their fruit will bring him sore disappointment, and we are like to realize just the opposite of the last year. The cherry crop will be nominal, pear crop small, and apples a failure on all the young orchards, while the crop will be light on old trees. Many varieties show the effect of the winter's cold, and, in this respect, the season is nearly a repetition of 1855, only that we have a larger proportion of really hardy trees. Of the early apples, Red Astrachan and Sops of Wine show no sign of injury, and the trees of these varieties that bore moderate crops last year are very well set. The cider-press men may go into other business for this season, as there will be no demand for their wares in this part of the State. The strawberry is the only fruit that shows an improvement, and, though late, the crop at this point is promising.

The planting of new orchards has been limited, as nearly all the trees procured last fall, and heeled-in, were killed by the winter, probably from want of moisture in the soil at the time. Nearly all of the cherry-orchards are killed. I have about thirty trees, closely sheltered, that are full of fruit; while an orchard, partly exposed, of some 600 trees, is nearly all dead. Here is a chance for the doctors, and we give them an opportunity to sit post-mortem over the dead orchard; and in June they may have a feast of cherries from the closely-sheltered trees. Let those who doubt the value of shelter come and look through these grounds.

PERSONAL.

On the 5th of June, "The Farm and Garden" is to take its departure to other fields of investigation, spending the month among the tillers of the soil in New York, and in July on a visit to some of the Middle States, and as far west as Colorado. Correspondents will hold their favors, or they will go into the drawer for a late answer. There will be daily or weekly jottings of such things as may be of interest. One must go from home to see how other people manage, and we hope to gather much useful information. It is just a quarter of a century since we have been east of Cincinnati, and within that time there ought to have been some changes, and no doubt we shall learn many useful lessons. Crops, modes of culture, markets, and everything that can interest the Western farmer, shall have our attention.

RURAL.

Chinese Visiting Cards.

Cards are extensively used, but of a color and style far different from what we are accustomed to employ as mediums in the interchange of civilities. The shapes and sizes, moreover, vary considerably with the occasion and the individual. The common plain card used between equals consists of a single sheet of crimson paper, about twelve inches long by four inches broad, with the surname and name stamped or written in black ink—the more mammoth-like character, the more imposing and respectable. This is generally used among officials pretending to some rank or position. A card of about half the size is used by men of inferior rank and commoners, or even by the higher officials where the parties are on intimate terms. Then there is the "complete card," as it is called, which is only employed on grand occasions, such as New Year's calls, visits of congratulations on weddings, births, birthdays, acquirement of literary degrees, and the like, also of condolence on deaths, &c. This card is folded, and must contain ten folds, each sheet of which is as large as that of the first card described. The name of the individual is inscribed on the right hand lower corner of the first fold, prefixed by the words, "Your stupid younger brother," and followed by the compliment, "bows his head and pays his respects." When the person visited belongs to a generation senior to the visitors, the latter styles himself, "Your stupid nephew;" to two generations senior, the visitor writes, "Your more than stupid nephew." Should the individual visited belong to a younger generation, the visitor takes to himself the name of "uncle" instead of "nephew," retaining, however, the deprecatory appellative of "stupid." There are still further varieties of self-designation, according to the particular gradations of relationship, but those I have quoted will suffice to give an idea of the punctilious rules peculiar to Chinese visiting. I may add that the card last described is, as a matter of etiquette, always understood to be returned to the visitor; it being, presumably, expensive to leave such voluminous proofs of regard with a number of friends.—*From the Foreigner in Far Cathay, by W. H. Medhurst.*

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Arrived, the steamers KronPrinz, from Hamburg, and India, from Glasgow.

LONDON, May 31.—Arrived out, the steamers Russia, Assyria, and Arragon, from New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—The steamship Quang Se arrived here to-day with 150 tons of freight for New York, to go overland.

Suicide.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 31.—Ben Scobee, who shot and killed a young man named Ben Parish at Bowling Green, Ky., some weeks since, committed suicide in that place last night. He was driven to the deed by remorse.

Killed His Father-in-Law.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—George Leech has been arrested for causing the death of his father-in-law, David Ward, by hitting him with a brick. Leech asserts that he threw the brick in self defense.

Acquitted.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 31.—Col. D. M. Nelson, charged with the murder of Gen. Clanton, at Knoxville, was acquitted to-day. The jury was out five minutes.

Convicted.

BALTIMORE, May 31.—James West, colored, was convicted to-day of the murder of his paramour, Anna Gibson, on the night of March 11 last.

New York Legislature.

ALBANY, May 31.—The Governor has signed the Civil Damages Liquor Selling bill.

The Horse-Disease.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Spotted fever is what afflicts the Coney Island Railway Company's horses.

THE COURTS.

Litigation Between the C. & N. W. and C. P. R. R. Companies.

The Attempt of the Latter to Use the Track of the Former into the City of Elgin.

Judge Blodgett on the Intolerable Practice of Forever Amending and Altering Records.

An Inquisitive Counsel is Enlightened as to Practice in Bankruptcy Regarding Deposits for Fees.

Judge Drummond Overrules the Demurrers Set Up by Indiana Stockholders of the "Republic."

The case of Wiley, a Chicago & Northwestern stockholder, v. the Chicago Pacific Railroad Company, came up on Saturday before Judge Blodgett, sitting as United States Circuit Judge, for injunction to restain the latter Company using a portion of the track of the Chicago & Northwestern Company in the City of Elgin. Mr. Goudy appeared for the complainant and Mr. Runyan for the defendant.

Mr. Goudy stated the circumstances of the case, and desired a delay before further argument.

The Court asked Mr. Runyan if there was any objection to delay.

Mr. Runyan said that he would ask for a bond to cover any damages that the railroad might sustain by its being stopped by these proceedings. As he understood it, the works, as well as the case, would remain in statu quo. Although the land had been duly condemned, the condemnation price awarded, and the Company prepared to pay the money and go on with the grading, the Northwestern Company now brought the matter into the United States Courts for injunction.

Mr. Goudy said that if the other side had any doubts as to the ability of the complainant to meet any demand that might be made upon him for damages, the complainant would be prepared to furnish such bonds as the Court might deem proper.

Mr. Runyan said he knew nothing whatever about the complainant, whether he was responsible or irresponsible, and he should demand sufficient bonds. The only information he had about Mr. Wiley was that he was a New York gentleman, a stockholder in the Northwestern Company, who had suddenly appeared to possess a deep interest in the affairs of the Company, as soon as its land had been condemned for the use of the Chicago Pacific Company.

The Court asked whether Mr. Runyan would consider $10,000 a sufficient amount to cover all possible damages.

Mr. Runyan said that amount would be sufficient. This case is rather a peculiar one. The Chicago Pacific Railroad Company, wishing to enter the City of Elgin, instituted proceedings in the Kane County Circuit Court to condemn certain lands for the purpose, owned by the Northwestern Company, whose line enters Elgin at the city limits precisely where the Chicago Pacific desired to enter. The latter prayed for condemnation of forty-two feet of the Northwestern track from the city limits as far as Lake street, and all of its track but eight feet from Lake to Division street. The proceedings taken resulted in the Court granting a decree of condemnation and the damages being awarded. The Chicago & Pacific Company thereupon proceeded to send men and material to the city limits to go on with the grading and prepare their line, and thereupon the Northwestern, having no other means of resisting what it considered an act of aggression, took advantage of a law not often resorted to, and brought these proceedings for an injunction in the United States Circuit Court, to restrain the Chicago Pacific going on with the work. The Northwestern now seeks delay to prepare its argument of the case.

Mr. Goudy, in reply to the Court, said he should be prepared to go on with the argument on Wednesday, and, Mr. Runyan consenting, the Court directed a bond to be filed for $10,000, to-day, or the Chicago & Pacific Company to have power to proceed with its work; the case being set for hearing on Wednesday.

VOLUMINOUS AND UNNECESSARY AMENDMENTS.

In McComb v. West and Anderson, a suit to restrain the defendants using certain improvements to complainant's patented hoist for buildings in course of erection, the same being alleged to constitute an infringement of the patent, a point of some little interest to attorneys came up, on Saturday, in the United States Circuit Court.

Mr. Sutherland, for the defendants, asked leave of the Court to put in additional affidavits and amendments to the amended bill, and, permission being given to read them, he did so, accompanying the reading with the explanation that the additional matter was requisite in order to make a complete record.

The Court asked the complainant's counsel whether he had any objection to the documents being filed.

Counsel said he decidedly had. He described the tardy manner in which the other side, in his opinion, had taken necessary steps, and related that he had filed an answer, an amended answer, and a supplemental answer, and now wanted to file amendments to all these. He did not object to giving the other side all the accommodation he required of a reasonable character, but this was not reasonable. The amendments proposed would effectually reconstruct the entire defense, and was most objectionable.

The Court said that it was very undesirable that attorneys should inflict on the Court these alterations and changes in legal documents. It was very difficult to follow them, and the result was sometimes embarrassing. In this case, for example, the amendments consisted, in some cases, of alterations of the language existing, and in interlineations. He thought it would be better if Mr. Sutherland would take his amended answers and rewrite them so that all his amendments could come before the Court in plain and unmistakable shape and language.

Mr. Sutherland said he had only lately taken hold of the case, and had to straiten it out. The interlineations were only three, and he did not anticipate the Court would find the embarrassment he feared when he came to look at them.

Counsel for complainant said that if the Court granted the application he should suggest that defendant should pay the costs; and after a further discussion the Court put an end to the matter by saying that he could not tolerate the practice of amending and re-amending, and amending the reamending. There must be a limit, and it should stop at the supplemental answer. If attorneys wished to go further, they must go backward, and retrace their steps with more care. In this case, the attorney must put his amendments in concrete form, and for that purpose he gave him fifteen days.

OF INTEREST TO CREDITORS.

Creditors of shaky business men will read the following with interest:

On Saturday, an attorney, representing a firm that desired to file a supplementary petition against an alleged insolvent, where the original petitioner had succeeded in effecting a settlement, and had withdrawn from the proceedings, presented himself to Judge Blodgett and propounded the question whether, in the event of his filing a supplementary petition, the sum of money deposited by the original petitioner (supposing him to have withdrawn by stipulation) would be held by the Clerk to cover the costs of the supplementary petition.

Judge Blodgett said that was not the practice here. In such cases, the deposit was always returned to the petitioning creditor, on the proceedings being dismissed, less the costs that had up to that time accrued. If another creditor desired to file a supplementary petition he must pay the exact amount withdrawn by the petitioning creditor.

The counsel was understood to object to this practice, and to intimate that the bankrupt act never contemplated placing such an obstruction to bringing bankrupts to book. He looked upon the bankruptcy courts as a machine for compelling insolvents to conduct their business in a proper manner, and to force them to pay their debts, if they would not otherwise.

The Court said many attorneys looked upon this as a court of collection. The sooner they disabused their minds of the impression the better. The practice was as he had stated it, and the gentleman might guide himself accordingly.

SERIOUS CO-PARTNERSHIP MUDDLE.

Bernard Heeney, a Chicago carpenter, files his bill of complaint against his copartner, Archibald Campbell. Complainant avers that on the 1st of May, 1857, he entered into copartnership with defendant, who was at that time impecunious, but clever, yielding to him the financial management of the business. As usual, no written articles of copartnership were executed, and complainant urges that Campbell, in his financial management, has failed to make a correct record of business transactions, in order to keep complainant ignorant of the state of the business affairs; has made notes of the firm and used them for his own benefit; overdrawn his partnership account to the amount of $20,000, which he has applied to his own use; that he has drawn out the funds of the business, and invested in certain real estate, viz.: a lot on the northeast corner of Twelfth and Desplaines streets, worth $150 a foot, also a lot, No. 1179 Indiana avenue, on which he erected a handsome edifice for himself; that he bought many other pieces of real estate, of the localities of which complainant is ignorant; that the defendant, wishing to purchase complainant's share of a business which he had half owned, did so with a $600 note borrowed of complainant, and which complainant had to pay; that since the formation of the copartnership complainant has put several thousands of dollars into the business, which defendant has consumed; that defendant, although the junior member of the firm, has always had the upper hand, and got complete hold of the business management. And now complainant regrets the easy way in which he has allowed himself to be overridden, and prays for a dissolution of copartnership, an adjustment of accounts, and the appointment of a Receiver, by the aid of which he may regain his share of the profits of the copartnership.

THE "REPUBLIC."

Intelligence has been received that Judge Drummond, sitting in the United States Circuit Court at Indianapolis, has decided the demurrers filed against the suits brought by the attorneys of Tenneys, Flower & Abercrombie, attorneys for the assignees of the Republic Insurance Company of Chicago, a bankrupt, against the Indiana stockholders. His Honor has decided that the demurrers must be overruled. The text of His Honor's decision has not yet been received here, but we make haste to communicate the bare fact to the creditors.

HEAVY INTEREST.

M. McKendree, and his wife Lucenia P. Tooke, file their bill in the Circuit Court against Edmund G. Morse. McKendree avers that on the 13th of March last he purchased Lot 1 in resubdivision of Block 30, by Jacob Greenebaum, Jr., in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Sec. 7, T. 39, N. R. 14, E. of 3 P. M., situate on the northeast corner of the intersection of Hubbard and Wood streets, worth $24,000; that at that time he borrowed of Edmund G. Morse $9,100 for the purpose of clearing off incumbrance to that extent on certain other real estate near Chicago, which complainant exchanged for said Lot 1 with one Franz Arnold, originally owner of said Lot 1, and to secure its repayment complainant consented to the conveyance of said Lot 1 by Franz Arnold to said Morse, at the latter's request; that the $9,100 loan was made for sixty days from the 13th of March last, which time has expired, and Morse is threatening to sell and convey said premises absolutely, unless complainant will agree to a sixty days' extension of the loan by paying $2,100 interest. Complainant explains that his reason for non-payment of the $9,100 loan at its maturity was, that Arnold, who had promised to obtain him the money, had failed to do so, wherefore complainant applies for a writ of injunction to restrain the usurious Morse from making any conveyance of said lot.

COLLISION AT SEA.

In the United States District Court, admiralty side, on Saturday, Andrew Bierson and E. D. Wilson, owners of the schooner Reciprocity, commenced action against the owners of the bark Winona, placing their damages at $861.97, for injuries by collision on the 1st of October, 1872. The libelants claim that they were running into Chicago with a cargo of timber from Muskegon, when, within four miles of port, they were run into by the Winona, and damaged to the above extent. They assert that they were running in on a right course, that their lights were properly burning, and that the Winona's lights were not shown until they were within a ship's length of her, when she was seen to be across the bows of the Reciprocity.

HEAVY PARTITION SUIT.

In the Circuit Court, Alice Hanna et al. file their petition for the partition of certain real estate, making parties defendant to the suit Charles, Henry C., Samuel T., Eliza, and Hugh T. Hanna, George W. McConnell, John Deecick, John McDonald, J. Zapak, Joseph Movern, Andrew Sauve, Patrick Quinn, and Christopher Kemmily. The property is described as follows: Sec. 26, T. 26, R. 11, containing 640 acres; the N. ½, containing 320 acres; the S. W. ¼, containing 160 acres; the E. ½ of S. W. ¼, containing 80 acres, and the S. W. ¼ of S. E. ¼, containing 40 acres, in Sec. 25; the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 24, containing 40 acres, and the N. E. fractional ¼ of Sec. 19, containing 160 acres, in T. 26 of R. 11, County of Iroquois; and the W. ½ of S. W. ¼, containing 80 acres and 30 acres off S. end of E. ½ of N. E. ¼, in Sec. 27; the N. W. ¼ of S. W. ¼ of Sec. 26, T. 27, R. 2, situate in the County of Bond; and Lots 7, 10, 14, 22, 25, 28, and 31, in Phillips & Fay's Addition to the City of Chicago.

RAILROAD INJUNCTION SUIT.

In the Supreme Court Maria Lembeke files a bill for injunction. Complainant avers that she is the owner in fee simple of Lot 33, in Block 20, in Sheffield's Addition to Chicago, having frontage on Bloomingdale avenue; that the Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company, whom she makes defendant to the bill, are constructing their line upon and greatly damaging her property, denying her remuneration on the alleged ground that she is not the owner of said property; wherefore she asks for an injunction restraining defendants from continuing operations until after they have paid her for the property appropriated; and that the Court decide all questions in dispute and afford the requisite relief.

ANSWER TO A CORRESPONDENT.

A "Wisconsin Subscriber" is informed, in reply to his inquiry as to a decision respecting a claim for disbursements for electioneering purposes, that it was rendered by a Justice of the Peace in this city, and is useless for the purposes named in the subscriber's letter.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Solomon & Bernstein on Saturday filed a petition for the adjudication of Louis Levin, claiming as creditors for $500. The usual rule to show cause was issued.

Phelps, Dodge & Palmer, by Erskine M. Phelps, one of the partners, with George E. P. Dodge and Nathaniel B. Palmer, of Chicago, on Saturday petitioned for the bankruptcy of Henry Flagg, Jr., claiming as creditors on unpaid notes for $500 and $419.11 respectively.

In the matter of Samuel Sharples, the order of dismissal was made absolute.

Leave was given in the matter of Henry Hurst to file an amended petition making Joseph Neagle a party, and it was ordered that respondents do answer in five days after service.

In the matter of Munn, Norton & Scott, bankrupts, the Court, on Saturday, authorized the sale, subject to all incumbrances, of Lots 35 and 36, of Block 14, in Western Addition to Bloomington, McLean County, this State, to Herman E. Hasenwinkle, for $250.

The Assignee in the matter of Wright & Stevens was, on Saturday, directed to pay McKinney & Marsh the sum of $200, for fees and disbursements.

The Assignee of the United States Brick Company was, on petition, directed to pay certain creditors, for labor performed, the sum of $50 each.

CRIMINAL COURT ITEMS.

Yesterday being the last day of Judge Tree's term at the Criminal Court, the prisoners who had been convicted were brought up for sentence.

H. Roach, found guilty of burglary, was sentenced to 1 year in the Penitentiary; W. McCarthy, guilty of larceny, 2 years in the Reform School; John Howden, vagrancy, 6 months in the House of Correction; James Gibson, larceny, 1 year in the House of Correction; Thomas Roach, larceny, 2 years in the Reform School; Edward McDonald, larceny, 1 year in the Penitentiary; John Miller, larceny, 1 year in the Penitentiary.

D. James Leary was brought up for sentence, but his counsel's motion for a new trial was granted by the Court.

This term was the least prolific of Penitentiary matriculants of any within the last five years.

THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

Andrew Pearson and William Olcott file a bill in the Circuit Court against Richard T., Charles T., and Stephen A Race, praying for an injunction restraining them from making any conveyance of Lot 1 in Block 21, in Irving Park, and restraining them from prosecuting a suit on a certain promissory note, past due, and amounting, with interest, to about $540.

In the Circuit Court Bangs Brothers apply for a writ of attachment against Charles F. Bennard for a debt of $402.12, charging that said Bennard has, within the last year past, fraudulently conveyed and assigned his effects, and fraudulently concealed his property so as to delay his creditors.

Frederick Kirchhoff et al. pray a writ of attachment, in the Circuit Court, against Mrs. Eickenbourg, who owes them $195, and who resides in the State of Kansas.

The Assignee of the Great Western Insurance Company reports, for the month of May: Receipts $5,937.66, and expenditure $1,145.12. Also, that he has compromised the claims against Michigan stockholders, in compliance with the order of Court, already published in THE TRIBUNE, amounting to $27,000.

In the County Court, William Weadley on Saturday received grant of guardianship of Ellen, daughter of Timothy Sullivan, deceased, the girl respecting the possession of whom proceedings have lately taken place in the courts, as fully reported in THE TRIBUNE, the mother having renounced her rights in Weadley's favor. There was no order to that effect entered, however, the Court deeming it best to see whether the Asylum now having custody of the child should interpose any objection.

OPINIONS PUBLISHED.

We give our usual weekly list of opinions published in the *Legal News*:

The opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered by Clifford, J., construing the provisions of the Bankrupt law, relating to the removal of cases by appeal and writ of error from the District to the Circuit Court. In the case before the Court, the Circuit Court dismissed the writ of error for want of jurisdiction, and did not review the rulings of the District Court. The Supreme Court dismissed the writ of error on the ground that the Circuit Court had not passed upon the questions presented in the bill of exceptions, and that the Supreme Court "is not inclined to re-examine any such questions coming up from the District Court until they have first been passed upon by the Circuit Court." Judge Clifford says, consequently, the question of whether a writ of error will lie from this Court to the Circuit Court, to re-examine the rulings of the Circuit Court, in a case removed into that Court from the District Court, in such a case as the one under consideration, does not arise, as the record shows that the Circuit Court never passed upon the questions as to the correctness or incorrectness of the rulings of the District Court. The Court is of the opinion that mandamus, and not a writ of error, is the remedy in such a case. If it is conceded, which the Court fails to decide, that had the Circuit Court passed upon the questions presented in the bill of exceptions, involving the rulings of the District Court, the case could have been properly removed by writ of error into the Supreme Court, then we certainly think the opinion of the Court that the remedy in this case should have been by mandamus, and that a writ of error will not lie is not based upon sound legal principles, and the cases cited by the Court to sustain its views upon this branch of the case, do not apply. The Court says: "It is clear beyond doubt that the Circuit Court erred in dismissing the writ of error for want of jurisdiction," etc. Was not this a final adjudication by the Circuit Court of the whole case beforeit? and would not the finding of this to be error by the Supreme Court, the reversal of the judgment, and the remanding of the case, with directions to the Circuit Court to proceed, be proper and effectual remedy, and in accordance with legal principles and the practice of the Court in other cases?

The opinion of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Kansas, delivered by Dillon, J., construing the provisions of the Kansas Constitution which provides "that no right of way shall be appropriated to the use of any corporation until full compensation therefor be first made in money, or secured by a deposit of money to the owner," etc., stating the rights of an owner on an appeal from the assessment of damages by the Commissioners, and under what circumstances a court will enjoin a corporation from proceeding to take possession of the land pending an appeal.

The opinion of the Supreme Court of this State, by Walker, J., holding that the statute allowing double rent to be recovered, applies to a willful holding over after the lease has expired by efflux of time, and does not apply to a holding over after a sooner termination of the lease by forfeiture.

The opinion of the Supreme Court of this State, by Thornton, J., construing several special acts of the General Assembly, relating to the subscription and the issuing of bonds by counties, in aid of railroad companies. In the case under consideration, the Court held the omission to give notice for thirty days of the election, fatal to the rightful exercise of the power to issue the bonds.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—A. Rierson et al. v. Bark Winona, libel for collision; damages, $861.97. Joseph R. Payson, Assignee of the Republic Insurance Company v. Robert Peacock; assumpsit, $1,000. Joseph Vale v. George A. Farnum and Nathan B. Cludester; restored papers in equity for injunction to restrain infringements of improvements in baking-ovens.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—7,140—Harvy Byrne v. Clarissa Filkins; assumpsit, $1,000. 7,141—M. McKendrie Tooke et al. v. Edward G. Morse; bill for injunction. 7,142, 3—Appeals. 7,144—Alice Hanna et al. v. Charles, Henry C., Sam. T., Eliza, and Hugh T. Hanna, and Thomassetta Skinner, Clara L. Carnahan, Oliver S. and James T. Hanna, Geo. W. McConnell, John Deeseck, John McDonald, J. Zapak, Joseph Mooren, Andrew Sauvie, Patrick Quinn, and Christopher Keamling; bill for partition. 7,145—T. M. Bradley, for use of F. Becker, v. Julia E. Hammond and S. C. Storey; debt, $500. 7,146—G. A. Busse v. E. Prussing; petition to supply record. 7,147—Bernard Harvey v. Archibald Campbell; petition for dissolution of copartnership. 7,148—Andrew Pearson v. Richard T. Race et al.; bill for injunction. 7,149—Isaac W. Banga et al. v. Charles F. Bernard; attachment, $402.12. 7,150—Appeal. 7,151—F. X. Martin v. C. F. Barnard; petition for mechanics' lien, $265.75, on certain material in the basement of 100 Madison street. 7,152—Hubbard & Wood v. C. Thielman; petition for mechanics' lien on Thielman's Theatre, $1,700. 7,153—Mary v. Daniel Shay; divorce, on the ground of cruelty. 7,154—Geo. C. Starke v. Hugo L. Bussenger and Julius Ehret; bill for injunction. 7,155—Beveridge v. Mulford; restored case. 7,156—Kennedy v. Kennedy et al.; restored case. 7,157—Appeal. 7,158—F. Kerschott et al. v. M. Eickenbourg; attachment, $450.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—43,573—Maria Lembeke v. Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company; bill for injunction. 43,574—Louis A. Brown v. Frederick Strom; assumpsit, $700. 43,575—Suppressed for service. 43,576—James H. Anderson et al. v. Elzina Anderson; petition for partition of about 140 acres in Garrard County, Ky., and about 31½ acres in the same place, and the balance of property devised in the will of the late Clayton Anderson. 43,577—Appeal. 43,578—Max Engels et ar. v. Charles Halverson; assumpsit, $600. 43,579—Stephen Lenyard v. C. C. P. Holden et al.; petition for mechanics' lien.

HYDE PARK.

Miscellaneous Business Transacted at the Last Regular Weekly Meeting of the Board of Trustees.

A regular meeting of the Trustees of Hyde Park was held at their hall on Saturday afternoon. All the members were present except Mr. Bonfield.

The bills of A. H. Andrews & Co., Rand, McNally & Co., J. S. Thompson & Co., and Wilks & Collins, passed at last meeting, having been ordered to be paid out of the wrong funds, were reconsidered and adjusted to fit the proper accounts, and were then passed again.

The attorney supplied the members with copies of the last list of appropriations and the different funds, so that hereafter such errors need not occur.

It was resolved that the Treasurer report at the next meeting a balance sheet of available cash on hand for July 1; and also what additional amounts will be available for that month.

The petitions for sewers on Seventy-fifth street, Madison avenue, Cornell street, Kankakee boulevard, Oakwood, and Ellis avenues were reported back by the Committee on Drainage, with the recommendation that the ordinances be adopted for the purpose, but were all referred back under the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

That this Board is not sufficiently informed on the subject of sewerage as a system needed for Hyde Park, and that it is inexpedient to act without further counsel with experienced engineers; that the Committee be requested to take such counsel, and mature and report a detailed plan.

In this connection President Cady suggested that a proper sewer on Seventy-fifth street would cost $40,000 per mile, and at some points would be above ground and liable to freeze; that much better sewerage could be obtained by means of a canal from the Calumet River northwest to Cornell, of, say, fifty feet in width and nine feet deep, which might afterwards be made navigable and be docked, and could be arranged for on equitable terms with the Calumet and Chicago Canal and Dock Company; that for the north end of our village, a sewer would be needed at Forty-second street; that brick sewers two feet in diameter could be constructed for about the same cost as the eighteen-inch tile drain, and would be much more effective, and a saving in the end, if constructed of sufficient size to supply the coming needs of our growing population.

The petition of Palmer & Arnold for a license to sell liquor at Grand Crossing was taken up, with the remonstrance against it, and a new petition in its favor, with fifty-three signers, and, after much discussion, and the failure of two separate motions to lay on the table indefinitely, and then for one week, was finally granted. A license was also granted to Frantz & De Koker for a saloon at Holland Settlement or Kensington.

On the petition of many residents of the Cleaverville district, Michael Kennedy was appointed a regular policeman from May 26, to assist Andrew J. Madden.

The petition in favor of the appointment of Michael Drew as policeman was presented and referred.

The petition of residents of Grand Boulevard for water-pipes, of George A. Emory and others in favor of Wyckoff's wooden water-pipe, and the communication of J. H. Dunham withdrawing his order for 2,500 feet of iron water-pipes, were placed on file and copies ordered to be furnished to the Water Commissioners.

The following bills were ordered to be paid: Charnley Bros. & Co., two bills of lumber, $489.07; F. P. Taylor, for lumber, $33.15; Nelson Durthick, feeding prisoners, $20.75; W. L. Robinson, for coal, $13; pay roll, removing Jefferson street pound, $105.75; Daniel Healey, superintendence, $150; Beatty & Barker, Fifty-first street sewer, $2,378.75. Twenty-eight bills and pay-rolls were presented and referred, amounting to $5,275.56.

On the petition of L. W. Beck and others to open Sixty-second street, it was ordered that the Attorney prepare an ordinance to open the same, from State street to Indiana avenue, and for a sidewalk to be built on the south side of same; and that the opening further eastward be postponed. Also, that the engineer make survey and prepare a plat, and report the same at the next meeting.

On the petition of J. I. Bennett and others, the Superintendent was instructed to construct a culvert at Fifty-seventh street and Washington avenue. On the recommendation of A. D. Waldron, Treasury warrants to repay borrowed money were ordered in favor of the general town fund, as follows: On Stony Island fund, $1,155.25; on Fifty-first street sewer fund, $1,004.42; on Hyde Park avenue extensions, and South Chicago avenue improvement, $9,613.

The following plats were approved and admitted to record: Doyle's Addition to South Chicago, being a subdivision or the southeast fractional one-quarter of southeast fractional one-quarter south of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, with the exception of the east corner thereof of fractional Section 6, north of Indian boundary-line, in Town 37, north range 15. Winchester Hall's Subdivision of part of northeast one-quarter of northwest one-quarter Section 10, 38, 14. Vonderayde's Subdivision of that part of land lying west of Chicago and Thornton road, five chains north of southwest one-quarter, corner of Section 15, Town 37, north range 14. B. Grossman's Re-Subdivision of Lots 38, 41, and 42, in Robertson's Subdivision of part of east one-half, northeast one-quarter 28, 38, 14, east of Illinois Central Railroad.

The petition of the Hyde Park Gas Company for permission to break the upper tier of the Fifty-first street sewer at Madison avenue, to pass a four-inch gas pipe, was referred back to find some other way of transit.

Petitions were presented from owners on Madison avenue for a drain between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets; from same for a sidewalk between Forty-third and Fifty-fourth streets; from Ira Holmes for rebate $79.94 on sidewalk built by him in 1871; from Beatty & Barker for license as sewer-builders; from owners at Cornell for a sidewalk on Seventy-fifth street from Cottage Grove avenue to Grand Crossing Station, and from Frank Abel for drainage, repair of roof and cistern, were all presented and referred.

President Cady, the Chairman of the Committee, announced that he had appointed the following persons as members of the Committee of Arrangements for the grand opening of the Calumet Harbor on the 7th of June, viz: Joseph F. Bonfield, William P. Gray, Michael Doyle, and Richard S. Thompson. That both steamers and trains had been engaged, and excursions both by land and water would be made, with bands of music, and every other good thing appropriate to the occasion, and that invitations would be issued by the Committee, &c.

In view of the grand occasion coming on Saturday next, the Board adjourned to Friday afternoon next, June 6, at 3:30 p. m.

THE BALL FIELD.

The Meeting of the Chicago Base-Ball Association To-night—The Philadelphia-Baltimore Game.

An important meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago Base Ball Association is called to be held this evening at Uhlich's Hotel, corner of State and Twenty-second streets. The meeting will take into consideration the subject of inviting two or more of the great Eastern professional nines to visit Chicago and play a series of championship games, and also to consult with reference to securing a club for next season. The grounds at Twenty-third and Burnside streets are in first-rate condition, and for a few hundred dollars can be placed in readiness for use. Several of the old patrons of base-ball in this city are said to be ready to subscribe liberally for the privilege of seeing some games played here this season; and it is even hinted that there is a growing disposition among some of them to invite the now celebrated Philadelphia club (which has among its members the cream of the old White Stocking nine) to make Chicago its headquarters for the remainder of the year. Let every lover of the national game attend the meeting to-night.

THE PHILADELPHIA-BALTIMORE GAME.

The following report of a game played between the above clubs is from the Philadelphia *Press* of Friday last:

Yesterday afternoon the Philadelphia and Baltimore Clubs played a splendid game at Twenty-fifth and Jefferson streets. There were errors, it is true, on both sides, but those were few, and were overwhelmed by the very fine plays that often succeeded rapidly. Fulmer played at short in fine style for the Philadelphia, while Cuthbert was superb in the field, capturing two most difficult flies. Neither catcher had a passed ball, while stealing second was a perilous feat. Mr. Bomeisler umpired with strictness and impartiality, and thereby imparted much interest to the game. The stakes were drawn at 3:35 p. m., the "Striped Stockings" losing the toss and going first to the bat. Force was soon disposed of by a foul to Malone, and then Craver made a safe hit to left, that allowed him to hug first; he wasn't contented there, however, and in trying for second was put out by a throw of Malone, nicely picked up by Fulmer. Pike ended by a fly to Treacy. The Philadelphians started out with a tremendous batting streak on, Cuthbert pushing out a short, safe liner to centre, Wood a low hit past third, and Malone a liner to right. Meyerle then sent out a high ball, captured by York, but on which Cuthbert came in. Bechtel made first on a liner to right, and on it Wood got home. Fulmer then hit a sharp bounder over second, which sent in Malone, and then Hastings, by a bad overthrow to third, let in Bechtel, while Fulmer got to second. Treacy popped up a fly to Craver, and Mack ended by a fly to Carey. Three runs were fairly earned. This was a decided lead for our boys, and eventually won the game of itself. In the second inning, McVey fouled to Malone and Hastings hit to Fulmer, who threw so high that Mack was obliged to jump for it with one hand, taking it in gallant style, and putting out the striker. Carey ended by a foul to Malone. For the Philadelphia Zettlein went out at first, and Cuthbert on a fly to York. Wood then sent up a difficult fly to Craver, which was dropped, and, as all the infield had deserted their positions in their eagerness to get it, Wood ran around first in a manner so tantalizing as to draw a wild throw from Craver, on which Wood got to third. Then Malone hit a puzzling ball to Carey, who by slow handling allowed him to make first, Wood coming in. A streaking two-base hit of Meyerle to left sent in Malone, and Bechtel ended by a fly to York. In the third inning the Philadelphia did some muffing, Treacy dropping a line fly from Mills. The latter, however, was forced out at second by York's hit to Fulmer. York stole second, and Malone's bad throw was muffed by both Wood and Fulmer, and York got home. Cummings was muffed by Wood, thence Force flew out to Bechtel. Craver made a two-base fair-foul hit, but Cummings could not get in, and both were left by Pike's fly to Bechtel. There was now a long series of whitewashes on both sides. In the fourth inning York took a nice fly from Cuthbert, and Cummings stopped and well-fielded a ball from the same player in the seventh inning. Craver was almost knocked down by stopping a hot liner from Meyerle in the eighth inning. Meyerle was the only Philadelphian who made a base hit until the last inning. Carey was left in the fourth inning after a two-base hit. Cuthbert took a fly on the dead run just behind second in the fifth inning, and afterwards another near the left-field line on a dead run. Wood make a splendid pick-up and play also in this inning. Zettlein made a fine stop in the seventh inning, and had his arm hurt in stopping a hot ball from the next batter. Craver made a two-base hit in the eighth inning, but was left. In the last inning Zettlein and Cuthbert made base hits, but the former was caught napping at first and put out. No runs were made. The Baltimore made a rally, but it did no good. McVey led off with a low ball over second, and a muff of Treacy sent him to second. Carey made second and sent him in himself by a long hit to left. He was sent in himself by York's safe hit to left, and these were all the runs scored.

THE SCORE.

Baltimore.	O	R	B	T	Philadelphia.	O	R	B	T
Force, 3 b.	4	0	0	0	Cuthbert, l. f.	3	1	2	2
Craver, s. s.	2	0	3	5	Addy, 2 b.	3	2	1	1
Pike, r. f.	4	0	0	0	Malone, c.	2	2	1	1
McVey, c.	3	1	1	1	Meyerle, 3 b.	1	0	2	3
Hastings, c. f.	4	0	0	0	Bechtel, r. f.	3	1	1	1
Carey, 2 b.	2	1	2	4	Fulmer, s. s.	3	0	1	1
Mills, 1 b.	4	0	0	0	Treacy, c. f.	4	0	0	0
York, l. f.	2	1	1	1	Mack, 1 b.	4	0	0	0
Cummings, p.	2	0	0	0	Zettlein, p.	4	0	1	1
Totals	27	3	7	11	Totals	27	6	9	10

RUNS BY INNINGS.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Baltimore	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	—3
Philadelphia	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—6

Runs earned—Baltimore, 1; Philadelphia, 3.
First base on errors—Baltimore, 3; Philadelphia, 3.
Left on bases—Baltimore, 6; Philadelphia, 5.

THE NEWSBOYS' HOME.

The following reply has been forwarded to Mr. McVicker, in response to his telegram published in our yesterday's edition:

J. H. McVicker, Esq., Booth's Theatre, New York:

Your generous offer to be one of ten to double the amount received from the matinee benefit for the Newsboys' Home, is accepted with gratitude. The nine who respond are N. S. Bouton, H. K. Fairbank, David A. Gage, Wirt Dexter, Marshall Field, C. B. Sawyer, W. F. Wentworth, C. E. Culver, and S. M. Moore. I am sure the people will approve and respond. At the suggestion of Wirt Dexter we shall make up another list of ten, and so triple the proceeds of the matinee at your theatre.

W. B. BILLINGS.

The Jubilee Hat.

Chicagoans and visitors should not fail to get the Jubilee hat, introduced only by Parker & Tilton, No. 83 Clark-st., opposite the Court-House. The name, and Chicago, June, 1873, in every hat.

THE NORTH STAR.

An Addition to the Constellation of Baptist Churches.

Dedicatory Exercises Held Yesterday Forenoon.

Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Everts—A Handsome Collection.

The North Star Baptist Church, located on the corner of Sedgwick and Division streets, was formally dedicated in the presence of a large congregation yesterday morning. The edifice is a three-story and basement brick, 70 by 70 feet. On the second floor is an audience-room, capable of seating comfortably 600 persons. The walls are beautifully frescoed in light-blue tints, with panels of red and blue lines, and heavy borders above and below in imitation of mosaic. The pulpit is on a large rostrum at the south end, in the rear of which are several appropriate inscriptions in large ornamental letters. The room is well lighted and nicely carpeted, and is a cozy, comfortable place of worship. A detailed description of the church, and an account of its establishment, have previously been published in THE TRIBUNE, and its history need not, therefore, be repeated. The dedicatory exercises commenced at 11 o'clock, the choir singing an opening anthem. After Scriptural extracts had been read by the Rev. Mr. Keene, the 1182d hymn was sung, commencing:

God the Father, Christ the Son,
And Holy Spirit, three in one;
Accept this gift our hearts have sought,
Our hands in Christian love have wrought.

A prayer by the Rev. Mr. Appleby was followed by the hymn commencing:

Maker of land and rolling sea,
We dedicate this house to Thee,
And what our willing hands have done
We give to God, and to the Son.

Rev. Dr. Everts, of the First Church, then delivered the sermon, taking as his text: "One thing have I desired of the Lord, and that will I seek after, that I may dwell in the house of the Lord forever to see the beauty of the Lord." He said this language seemed to reveal the paramount pursuit—the master passion of every true believer. The master passion of one class of men seemed to be the gratification of animal appetite. They trampled under foot justice, truth, purity, and honor, in their greed. Another class struggled for a far more nobler purpose—the accumulation of wealth. The acquisition of property was not to be undervalued. God ordered one pursuit to moderate another, and the building of towns and cities was a mighty and a beneficent force. People who do not know how to gain wealth should not judge harshly of those who do. It was a noble ambition; but when made the master passion, it restrained all noble pursuit, and became a vice. When man became a slave to Mammon, and bowed down to gold as an idol, it was impossible for him to enter the Kingdom of Heaven. Another class had a still higher passion than this—power. This was not to be ignored. It led men to become cautious, wise, judicious, to estimate the force of public demands; it was a great quality that made statesmen and leading politicians. But it was a vice when it became the ruling passion. As such it corrupted political parties and made men tyrants. There was a still higher master passion—the pursuit of knowledge. Almost any devotion to learning was pardonable. Cultivating the intellect was noble. It outranked all the others, but it must not be a master passion. A man who worshiped knowledge surrendered his birthright. The mere scientist—he who denied intuition and claimed that there was no mind in Nature because it could not be demonstrated scientifically—was a dangerous man. His premises were fallacious, because God had given man intuition of faith just as he had given the birds and insects instinct. God had not misdirected these, or they would perish. Was he to be made to believe by philosophers that God cared less for him than he did for the birds and the beasts? He loved learning and philosophy, but it would not do to make them the master passion. We must look above them and take in the thought of God. Only by faith did we know that there was a God, a spiritual world, immortality; by the narrow premises of science we would be robbed of all hopes of ultimate redemption and perfected destiny. Modern science, which assumed to be an authority, gave not the shadow of a promise of perfected destiny. It never carried any one beyond the doctrine of transmigration. Nothing but faith could teach men that they are marching Heavenwards. Religion alone could save them; it should be made the master passion, as it alone made family, political, and philanthropical vows sacred. The senses should not be trusted; wealth should not be served, nor external learning or power sought; men should rise above, all and glorify God as their chief end in life. If this glorification of God was not the ideal, there was none; take away religion and the people would be divided into mobs, and free governments could not exist. If man omitted it, his regret was deep, and his conscience troubled him when he came to die. If God was with us, no compunctions were felt; let storms come and wrecks be swept around us,—if we have sought the Kingdom of God we are secure. Man was abnormal when he had no attachments around him; he who trusted no hearts was more to be pitied than the maimed man or he who had a bleared eye. We wanted two things,—a home here and a home in Heaven. Men who knew not God had no depth of joy, no assured peace, only little flutters of excitement. It was bad enough to have no daily home, to be drifting here and there, and ever changing boarding-houses; but to be without a religious home,—a Sabbath home,—was indeed a serious defect. After dwelling at some length upon the importance of having a spiritual home, the reverend gentleman asserted that the humble peasant who knelt in prayer to "Our Father" was far greater than all the philosophers of old. Truth, justice, mercy, charity, everlasting promise, could be seen in God's house. Men who never worshiped did not see them. He would not discourage æsthetic culture, but when men substitute them in the pulpit and press for a life of faith, and prayer, and self-denial, it was wrong. He did not believe God communed with any one unless he bent his knee in prayer. Men deluded themselves with fantasies, instead of worshiping like the patriarchs and prophets of God. The scientist of to-day believed that he himself was his own God, and hence was incapable of lofty aspirations for the time. God and the Heaven that was open to true believer. The house of prayer meant more for humanity than the National Capital, the State-House, our art galleries, or our libraries. Break down the Sabbath, and the temples would topple and fall, and all truth, justice, honor, and laws would be wrecked. Our manhood should be preserved, our spiritual culture increased, and the institutions that have made us what we are upheld. Our foreign friendshad come to us because we had a brighter estate than the Old World, and he was grieved because they would not help the Americans to keep up the most intelligent and frugal nation on the globe. Why should they endeavor to destroy the safeguards of the Republic? He hoped God would enable them to see better. In conclusion, he appealed to those present to subscribe in order to liquidate an indebtedness of $5,000 hanging over the church.

Mr. Mullins then read the financial statement. There had been received from all sources $22,474.10; paid out, $22,738.80; balance due on building, $5,124.48. The total cost of the church was $27,863.28.

The pastor, Rev. Mr. Whitehead, called for contributions, and in half an hour $2,500 was given by the members of the congregation; a collection was subsequently taken up, and over $200 additional received.

The benediction followed, and the congregation dispersed.

In the afternoon there was a Sabbath-school reunion in the church, at which brief speeches were made by several persons. At 4 o'clock the Rev. Mr. Raveland preached, and in the evening the Rev. Mr. Raymond delivered an interesting sermon.

Betheada Spring Water.

Betheada Spring, of Waukesha, Wis., lost one of its best friends in the death by apoplexy of the late lamented Chief Justice Chase. He was cured of a complicated disease of the liver and kidneys, two or three years ago, by it, which had baffled his physicians, and he never lost an opportunity to recommend it to others. Among the hundreds in Chicago who can bear testimony to its wonderful effects are Mr. J. M. Douglass, late President of the Illinois Central Railroad, and Mr. A. M. Billings, President of the Gas Works. It is a singular fact that this spring water is the only cure for diabetes and Bright's disease, which, before the discovery of Betheada, were as incurable as consumption, and that it allays thirst when other drinks fail. Persons suffering from fever will be surprised at its effects, and for indigestion and constipation it is unequaled. It can now be had at the leading druggists, by the glass, gallon, or in barrels made expressly for it. Address I. N. Morton, Milwaukee, Wis., for particulars.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Monday evening, June 2, and during the week, the brilliant young artiste,
KATIE PUTNAM,
in T. C. DeLeon's new Drama of
BET; or, Through Fire and Water.
Bet / Bricktop. With songs, dances, and banjo solos. KATIE PUTNAM.

UNION PARK NEW C'H LEC'TRS
For the benefit of the Organ Fund.
EDWARD CRANE, Esq.,
Will deliver a lecture at the
NEW JERUSALEM TEMPLE,
Corner of Washington-st. and Southwestern-av., on MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 2, 1873, commencing at 8 o'clock. Subject,
CHIVALRY AND THE CRUSADES.
Admission, 25c; five tickets for $1. Doors open at 7½; Music at 7¾. Tickets may be had at the door.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.
FOR A SHORT SEASON, commencing Monday Evening, June 2, 1873, THE CELEBRATED
MORAN & MANNING'S MINSTRELS,
Direct from the Eleventh-st. Opera House, Philadelphia, will give a season of their unequaled ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS, Introducing all the great Stars and Favorites in their Specialties. GRAND FAMILY MATINEES Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

HALSTED-ST. OPERA HOUSE.
Cor. Halsted and Harrison.
Commencing MONDAY EVENING, June 2, 1873.
Frank MacEvoy's New Hibernicon;
Or, IRELAND IN AMERICA.
Mr. W. F. LAWLOR, the favorite Irish Comedian and Vocalist, in his Great Character BARNEY, the Guide, supported by a talented company.
For full particulars of Scenes, Songs, and Dances, see programmes.
Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, 2 p. m.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA.
AT LAST! AT LAST!—Monday, June 2, during the week, and at the Matinees, after months of elaborate preparation, a localized version of
YE GENTLE SAVAGE!
With an unapproachable cast and an ARRAY OF SCENIC SPLENDOR. The performance to commence each evening with a glorious Comedy, cast to the entire strength of the Star Company.
In preparation—MAGNOLIA, and an entirely new Comedy by Bronson C. Howard, author of SARATOGA.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.
$6,000,000.
Bonds Due Oct. 1, 1882, with Interest at Seven per Cent, payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New York.
$600,000, or Ten per Cent of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.
Coupon Bonds of....................$1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000 each.
Price, 94 and Accrued Interest.
ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.
BANKERS,
No. 18 Broad-st., New York.

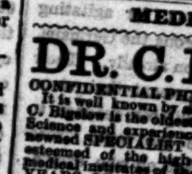
FLORIDA WATER.
IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE!
MURRAY & LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER.
The richest, most lasting, yet most delicate of all Perfumes, for use on the
HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.
As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water which has on the bottle, on the label, and on the pamphlet, the names of MURRAY & LANMAN, without which none is genuine.
For sale by all Perfumers, Druggists, and Dealers in Fancy Goods.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

NOTICE
Is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Peninsular Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Battle Creek, State of Michigan, on the 30th day of July, 1873, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of submitting to said stockholders, for their sanction or rejection, an agreement made and entered into by and between the Directors of the Peninsular Railway Company and the Directors of the Port Huron & Lake Michigan Railroad Company for the consolidation of said two companies into one corporation.
M. S. BRACKETT, Secretary.
Dated May 20, 1873.

OFFICE OF
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific
RAILROAD COMPANY.
April 25, 1873.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 4th day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.
JOHN F. TRACY, President.
F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

Stockholders' Meeting.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of Chicago South Branch Dock Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held at the office of said Company, No. 522 Wabash-av., in the City of Chicago, at 10 a. m., Wednesday, June 4, A. D. 1873.
E. G. MASON, Secretary of Chicago South Branch Dock Company.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO
111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW
CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 454 State-st., Chicago.
It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.
CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 454 State-st.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,
360 South Clark-st., Chicago,
May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.
Green Book sent for 50 cents. Illustrated with numerous fine engravings.

DR. A. G. OLIN,
182 South Clark-st., Chicago, the longest engaged and most successful Specialist in the treatment of all private, chronic, and nervous diseases in both sexes. Send two stamps for Medical Treatise. Full information. Consultation free. Correspondence confidential. Separate rooms for ladies and gentlemen. Board, attendance, etc.

ORGANS AND MELODIONS.
JUBILEE ORGANS.
Temple Organs, and Melodions. Wholesale Warerooms of the Northwest and South.
53 & 55 SOUTH ADA-ST.
R. D. WILLSON.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
BAGEHOT'S
English Constitution.
Crown 8vo. Cloth. $2.25.
PUBLISHED THIS DAY BY
LITTLE, BROWN & COMPANY,
110 Washington-st., Boston.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Spring Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.
Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	§ 3:35 p. m.	§ 10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†* 9:00 p. m.	‡* 6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Night Express	† 9:10 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	† 9:10 p. m.	* 6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.
Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶ 9:00 p. m.	‡‡ 7:30 a. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶ 9:00 p. m.	‡‡ 7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶ 9:00 p. m.	‡‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

* Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.
Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 6:50 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	* 11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
Depots—foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House, No. 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:45 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:45 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:18 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	* 10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1.00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	† 11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:00 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 11:00 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:18 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:25 a. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:35 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Effingham Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
Kankakee Passenger	* 11:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	‡ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	‡ 12:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	‡ 3:00 p. m.	§ 10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	‡ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.
Ticket office, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 31 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	* 10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	† 10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:45 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	* 10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	‡ 11:00 p. m.	‡ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
St. Paul Express	* 10:10 a. m.	4.00 p. m.
Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:50 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	* 10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	† 10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	† 10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.
Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express Accom. via Main Line	2:30 a. m.	6:55 p. m.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	§ 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation, via Main Line	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:15 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.
Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight and Ticket office 168 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:20 p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 5:10 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†* 9:00 p. m.	†* 8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:25 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.
(OPEN TO ROSELLE.)
Depot corner Halsted and North Branch-sts. General office 16 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Roselle Accommodation	5:00 p. m.	9:10 a. m.
River Park Accommodation	6:15 a. m.	10:51 a. m.
River Park Accommodation	3:30 p. m.	7:21 p. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.
From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at our new Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 96 LaSalle-st., corner Washington; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 9:50 a. m.	§ 8:45 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 6:10 p. m.	§ 3:20 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 10:30 p. m.	§ 10:00 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:57 a. m., 8:25 a. m., and 7:40 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Indianapolis and Cincinnati. South End passengers can get baggage checked and take train at Twenty-second-st. Depot.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing between Nehemiah Sherwood and Edward F. Clark, under the firm name of N. Sherwood & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the said Edward F. Clark retiring. All debts due to said firm must be paid to N. Sherwood, at No. 39 Wabash-av., Chicago.
NEHEMIAH SHERWOOD,
Chicago, May 29, 1873. EDWARD F. CLARK.
The business heretofore carried on by said firm will be continued by Nehemiah Sherwood and Henry F. Ware, under the firm name of N. Sherwood & Co., at No. 39 Wabash-av., Chicago. Teas will be sold cheaper than ever.
NEHEMIAH SHERWOOD,
HENRY F. WARE.

DISSOLUTION.
The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Laubach, Mark & Co., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims due to said firm to be paid to Owen Laubach and Cyrus Mark, who will pay the liabilities of the firm. Said Laubach & Mark are alone authorized to use the firm name in settlement.
OWEN LAUBACH,
CYRUS MARK,
J. B. RANDELL.
Chicago, May 29, 1873.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily, by mail	$12.00	Sunday	$2.50
Tri-Weekly	6.00	Weekly	2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LYON MANUFACTURING CO. ARE THE ONLY importers of pure Lyon Insect Powder in America. Get the genuine.

ABBOTT & TINSLEY, PHOTOGRAPHERS, 150 State-st., are the lucky possessors of view of plan of the Court-House that will probably win.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—WE SOLD IN drawing of 22d April last the $500,000 prize. Circulars sent; information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st. P. O. Box 4685, New York.

KIDNEYS AND LIVER—JAPANESE KIDNEY Pills, per jar, $20 currency; Japanese Liver Pills, per jar, $20 currency. One jar is sufficient to cure either disease, radically. Register your letters. G. A. MOLLEUT, 421 Dupont-st., San Francisco, Cal., Sole Agent for North America.

PERSONAL—DR. HELMBOLD TO THE FRONT again. We are glad to see that during the Doctor's temporary residence in Europe, the supply of his genuine Extract Buchu—the only known specific for urinary disorders and obscure complaints in either sex—has been supplied from his formula and apparatus by his representative here. The genuine article bears the Doctor's signature, and is probably the best known and most valuable remedy of the kind in the world. JOHN F. HENRY, New York, sole agent.

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, June 2, 1873.

Gov. McEnery advises the people of Louisiana to submit to the Kellogg usurpation until Congress meets again.

Gen. Sherman, as well as the authorities of the War Department, are represented to be strongly opposed to the conduct of Secretary Delano in asking for the release of Santanta and Big Tree, but the former admits that any pledges the Government has made the Indians for the return of these Chiefs ought to be performed in good faith.

Assistant Attorney-Gen. Spooner, of Wisconsin, says that for the Chicago & Northwestern and the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroads to pool their earnings would be a violation of the spirit of the State Constitution, and would render it the duty of the Attorney-General to apply to the courts for a writ of quo warranto against the Companies.

The choice of a President made by the Constituent Cortes of Spain, now in session, indicates that the Federal Republican element is in the majority. The address of Figueras to the Cortes was full of good Republican doctrine. Spaniards, he said, had the right to choose how they would be governed. They did not mean to intermeddle with the politics of other States, and wanted no extension of their territory. He promised to extend the abolition of slavery to Cuba, and urged that an end be put to the union of Church and State in Spain.

Some persons who are described as leading Irishmen of New York, Philadelphia, and other cities, announce that a convention will be held next month in Cleveland to form a National Irish League for the political aggrandizement of Irishmen. Irishmen, they declare, have not had their fair share of the offices, and this for the reason that they have wasted their strength in quarreling among themselves. The Cleveland Convention will restore a permanent harmony among the Celtic citizens of the country, and will pledge all its members to vote for any Irishman who may be a candidate for office, no matter what may be his religion or his politics.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has hitherto preserved an unbroken silence with regard to the charges repeated so offensively by the Woodhull-Claflin crowd, of New York, but which originated in a quarter more respectable. In the single allusion which Mr. Beecher has made in reference to them, he said that he knew no other way of treating these women and their attacks than as he would treat a scullion who should throw dirty water on him—he would cross to the other side of the street and pass on. But he seems to have finally decided to meet them. The Deacons of Plymouth Church held a meeting last Friday evening, at Mr. Beecher's request, it is said, and determined to investigate the matter. The immediate occasion of this action is the publication, the other day, of the singular articles of agreement between Mr. Beecher, Mr. Bowen, and Mr. Tilton.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active on Saturday, and grain was weak. Mess pork was in light demand, and 25c per brl lower, closing at $15.90 seller June, and $16.25@15.30 seller July. Lard was quiet and a shade firmer, at $8.55 per 100 lbs cash, and $8.80@8.85 seller July. Meats were quiet and unchanged, at 6⅝@6⅞c for shoulders, 8⅝@8⅞c for short rib, 8⅝@8⅞c for short clear, and 10@12c for sweet pickled hams. Lake freights were quiet and steady at 4½c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were dull and 1c lower, at 90c per gallon. Flour was steady, and more active. Wheat was active and weak, closing at $1.26½ seller June, and $1.25½ seller July. Corn was less active, and unchanged, closing at 38⅝@38⅞ seller June, and 42@42½c seller July. Oats were dull and ⅛@¼c lower, closing at 31⅝c seller June, and 33⅝c seller July. Rye was in fair demand and firm at 68½c. Barley was inactive, and nominally unchanged, at 70@78c for poor to good No. 2.

There has recently been issued from the press of the Union Publishing Company a life of Horace Greeley, by Mr. L. D. Ingersoll, a well-known journalist of the Western States, and a long-time resident of Chicago. The book contains nearly 700 pages, including everything that pertains to the history of Mr. Greeley. In giving the life of Mr. Greeley it necessarily treats of the times in which he lived, and we thus have connected with the biography a succinct compendium of the political events, and a history of the men who were upon the stage of public life, during that period. The portions of the book relating to Mr. Greeley's early life—the time spent in New Hampshire and Vermont, and afterwards in New York,—are very graphically written. The history of Mr. Greeley, from the time he started the New York *Tribune* down to the day of his death, is also a history of political parties and political events, and of the chief actors therein, and this portion of the book is written intelligently, fairly, and with excellent powers of narration. A complete history of the slavery question, in its many forms, is embodied. The work enters with sufficient detail into Mr. Greeley's European travels, without wearying the reader, and the active part taken by the great journalist during the war is faithfully presented. Incidentally throughout the book there are many things of a public as well as of a personal nature that serve to give increased interest to its pages. Mr. Ingersoll has taken an enlarged and liberal view of Mr. Greeley's labors, and, unquestionably, the true one. He had done much for his country, for the human family, and for American journalism, and the eventual establishment of his paper as an independent organ of public opinion the last public act of his life, was the fitting crown of his distinguished career. The book is copiously illustrated.

THE JUDICIAL ELECTION TO-DAY.

In the Second Judicial District of the State there is to be elected to-day a Judge of the Supreme Court to succeed the Hon. Anthony Thornton, resigned. The Hon. John M. Scholfield is an independent candidate with little or no organized opposition. In the Fifth District a Judge of the same Court is to be elected for the full term of nine years, in place of the Hon. C. B. Lawrence. The candidates are Judge Lawrence, and Alfred M. Craig. In addition to these, there are to be elected a full bench of Circuit Judges. In this county there are to be elected five Judges of the Circuit Court. The present incumbents are Judges Williams, Rogers, Booth, Tree, and Farwell. They are all candidates for re-election. There is no open opposition to any of these Judges, but there is a secret one, and one that is hard-working and industrious. It has for its purpose the election of Mr. Sam Ashton—only this and nothing more. The policy adopted is to have his name on the ticket substituted for that of one of the present Judges. It is understood that one particular class of voters have been induced to unite, and agree not to vote for Judge Booth, and to these will be offered tickets with Ashton's name in place of Booth's. But we understand that the most of these ballots will contain but four names, those of Judge Booth and Judge Farwell being omitted, and Ashton's inserted. By cutting both of these names, the chances of Mr. Ashton's election over one or the other are increased.

Ordinarily, it would be insulting to popular intelligence to ask whether there is any danger of Ashton being elected, but at this time there is such a danger. During a comparatively short number of years Ashton has been candidate at different elections for both branches of the Legislature; also for the Constitutional Convention, for Water Commissioner, for Alderman, and has repeatedly sought a Judgeship, all in vain. He is at present a County Commissioner, having been placed, just after the fire, on the fire-proof ticket by a committee of which he was himself a member, and was elected in the general success of that ticket. Whether he will be elected to-day depends precisely upon how many people have regard enough for the character of the Judiciary to go to the polls to vote against him. If Mr. Ashton can poll 2,500 votes, and there are only 2,400 votes against him, he will certainly be elected. On a full vote, we suppose the present Judges would receive nineteen votes out of every twenty polled; but if the nineteen stay at home to-day, and the election is left to take care of itself, then Mr. Ashton will be elected as Circuit Judge for six years to come. There will be no such delay or crowding at the polls as need cause any man to lose five minutes of his time, and, considering the importance of having an intelligent and respectable Judiciary, no man can excuse himself for not voting to-day. A list of the voting-places is published elsewhere.

THE SUNDAY-BEER QUESTION.

The Mayor has revoked the licenses of ten of the German saloon-keepers who kept their places open Sunday week in concerted defiance of the law. Nothing less than this could have been expected. The saloon-keepers threw down the glove, and the Mayor was bound to take it up. It is announced that it was at first his intention to revoke the licenses of all who had entered into the compact to defy the law, and that he refrained from doing so only on account of the subsequent action of the Saloon-Keepers' Association rescinding their resolution. It is to be presumed that the Mayor has selected those for punishment who have shown the most settled determination to violate the Sunday law. This punishment will act as a warning to the saloon-keepers that they cannot set themselves up in open defiance of public authority. If this issue were brought before the people, with merely the violators of law on one side and its supporters on the other, there is not the slightest doubt that the latter would be found to be an overwhelming majority of the people. It must be observed that the German saloon-keepers have not acquiesced in the enforcement of the Sunday law with the same decorum as the Irish and Scandinavian saloon-keepers, though the latter are presumably as much opposed to the spirit of the law as the Germans. By their irregular action, the German saloon-keepers have injured the prospects of their own movement, though it is only fair to the German citizens who are not saloon-keepers, to recall that they have condemned in their meetings the course taken by the latter, and have ordered them to take back seats and permit their customers to contend for their own rights. Compliance with this demand will enable the present issue to be more fairly brought before the people.

There is another feature in the movement thus far which has very seriously impeded its progress among the people at large. Mr. Hesing and some others have contended that the Germans should preserve a separate organization. This was very properly voted down at the meeting of Thursday evening. The maintenance of a German organization for political purposes is just as indefensible and pernicious as an organization of native-born Americans, native-born Irishmen, or any other nativity separating itself from the rest of the community. Moreover, the proposed isolation would insure its defeat. There is no particular reason for agitating the Sunday-beer question among the Germans. They are a unit on the question already. Their object should rather be to present their views in a calm, candid, and intelligible manner to other people, and to make the issue broad enough for all persons to stand on who sympathize with that idea of personal freedom which holds the present Sunday law to be an unnecessary infringement upon it. There are many men who would vote against a religious obligation of Sunday observance, as applied to themselves, who would not vote with the saloon-keepers in any proposed defiance of law, nor with the Germans in any mere nativity movement. And there are many more who would vote for any reasonable liberty of beer-drinking, who will not vote for free whisky on Sunday. It is entirely probable that Chicago and every other large city in this country would vote in favor of allowing the beer-gardens and beer-saloons to remain open on Sunday, under suitable police regulations, if the sale of beer could be practically separated from the sale of spirituous liquors. There have been no serious accusations against the German people for disorderly conduct, and but little responsibility thrown upon beer as an agent of intemperance, vice, lawlessness, violence, and crime. As a matter of fact, Sunday is not more disorderly nor more productive of crime in Continental countries than other days. The German Sunday or Sunday afternoon is essentially a family holiday. The gardens are open, family excursions are made, and beer is freely sold and consumed. The habit of taking strong drink, however, is the exception rather than the rule in those countries. There is a growing sentiment in all parts of this country that a distinction should be made between beer and alcoholic liquors. Such a distinction holds in England, where a license to sell beer and malt drinks alone is very much cheaper than the license for selling spirituous liquors. One objection to the beer-saloons of American cities is that they also keep whisky, and usually of the poorest quality, which they sell to those who call for it, thereby attracting a more disorderly class than would visit them otherwise. If this question of Sunday beer is to be brought before the people as an issue, it will be well for those who take the German side to suggest some practical distinction in licenses, in taxation, and in privileges. A movement to substitute for the common American habit of taking strong drinks the German habit of drinking beer would be highly commendable.

The restraint of any man's convictions and actions on merely religious grounds is not to be tolerated in this country. If a large portion of the community believe they have a right to pass Sunday as a holiday, no other or larger class who do not so believe have the right to deter them. It is only as a police regulation that the Sunday law can be justified, and there is reason to believe that if nothing but beer were sold on Sunday the necessity of this police distinction between Sunday and other days would disappear. If, in addition to this, all the beer saloons should be closed during the morning church-hour, there would be a reasonable concession on both sides to the different customs of observing the day.

WHAT MONOPOLIES COST.

In consequence of the "Protective" system, the farmer receives less than he otherwise would for what he sells, and pays more than he otherwise would for the manufactured articles which he buys and consumes. He is therefore doubly taxed, and, excepting the sum which he may pay in duties upon articles actually imported and consumed by him, not one dollar of either tax goes into the public Treasury. Could the amount of these taxes be exactly ascertained, such a public indignation would be roused against them that they could no longer be maintained. But the advocates of monopoly rejoice in the fact that it is extremely difficult to trace the consumption of products to the individual consumer; that the amount of products of each manufacture is imperfectly known, and the cost of such products, as compared with the natural cost, or the cost under a system of lower duties, has been and may be the subject of unlimited falsification; and that the product of some of the most important manufactures do not appear, at first glance, to be consumed or paid for by the farmers at all.

Take the iron manufacture, for example: A very large proportion of its product is used in railways, and the corporations, and not individuals, appear to be the consumers. Yet the people who use railways, either for travel or for shipment of goods, have to pay for the iron, as for every other element in the cost of building and maintaining them. The farmer who ships wheat or cattle, and pays in freight a little more than he would pay if the railroads had cost less, is an actual consumer of the iron used, and is paying for it in the increase of freight, or the decreased price of his products which the higher freight necessitates. Not the less, when he buys any implement or machine and finds its cost enhanced, is he paying, first, a tax upon the iron consumed in the making of that implement or machine, and, second, a tax upon the iron used in transporting it from the factory to his farm. A large quantity of iron is used in the building of vessels and their engines; he whose freight pays for the running of such vessels is the real consumer, and has to pay for that iron also. A large quantity is used in buildings in our cities; the cost appears next in the rent of stores, and offices, and warehouses, and next in the commissions and charges of merchants and shippers who occupy those buildings, and next in the cost of all exchange of products which pass through their hands, and, finally, in the price of the products which the farmer sells and of the goods which he buys. Thus all burdens are distributed. That industry which supports the largest number of persons pays the largest share of all burdens imposed upon the community of which they form part.

The unusually accurate enumeration of males engaged in gainful occupations, obtained at the census of 1870, affords opportunity to ascertain what proportion of all consumers are dependent upon each industry. Of 10,669,635 males so employed, 5,525,503 were engaged in agriculture, or 51 8-10 of the whole number. In manufactures of all kinds were employed 2,350,471, or 22 per cent; in professional and personal services, 1,618,121, or 15 1-10 per cent; and in trade and transportation, 1,172,540, or 11 per cent. It appears, then, that about 52 per cent of the entire population must be dependent upon persons engaged in agriculture.

The census also informs us what value of manufactured products, not imported, was consumed by our own people or exported. In 1870, the value of manufactured products was $4,283,000,000 in currency; the value of such products exported (including petroleum) was about $76,000,000; there remains, therefore, for consumption by our own people, $4,207,000,000 in currency value of products not imported, but of our own manufacture. Persons dependent upon agriculture being 52 per cent of the whole body of consumers, their share of the value consumed is $2,187,640,000, or about $396.96 for every male person employed in agriculture—supposing, of course, that the males thus employed must provide by their industry for the consumption of those dependent upon them.

Now, the entire value of "all products of farms, including betterments and additions to stock," according to the same census, was $2,447,538,658, so that, after paying for their share of manufactured products consumed, the entire body of farmers will have left as return for a year's labor, about $269,890,000, or only $46 to each male person so employed—not a very extensive remuneration for a year's work. But the farmer has still another expense—his share of the consumption of imported articles. The value imported in 1870 was $462,377,587; of this the farmers and those dependent on them should have consumed 52 per cent, or $240,436,345 in gold—a larger amount in currency than the entire surplus of farm products after paying for products of domestic manufacture. Consequently, the farmers as a whole must be running into debt—unless, by reason of their heavy burdens, they are forced to consume less than their share of domestic products and foreign imports.

The nominal value of manufactured products consumed has advanced, since 1860, over 124 per cent, while the number of consumers has increased only 22 per cent. Do we consume so much more in quantity, or only in cost? The number of hands employed in manufactures has advanced from 1,311,246 to 2,075,667, or 58 8-10 per cent, yet the nominal value of their products has advanced more than twice as much. Does not every one know that the average efficiency of laborers in all manufactures has not doubled within ten years? Under natural conditions, increase in the efficiency of labor in any employment should cause reduction in the cost of its products. The consumer ought to share in the benefits of that improvement, so that the aggregate cost of all articles produced should increase in less proportion than the number of hands employed. But, if the cost of articles produced has increased as rapidly as the number of hands, 58 8-10 per cent, the real value of manufactured products in 1870 was $2,893,707,641 in gold, whereas it was $4,232,625,892 in currency, a difference of 46 27-100 per cent in nominal prices, supposing that the efficiency of labor has not increased. With a moderate allowance for increased efficiency and consequent reduction of cost, the difference between actual cost and nominal prices of manufactured articles will appear greater than 50 per cent. Of course, in some branches of industry, the advance in prices of products has been much greater, and in others much less, than 46¼ per cent, but the average must have been at least that much, even if no improvements and inventions have lessened the cost of products. But, of this difference, 23¼ per cent was exactly the average premium on gold for the year ending June 30, 1870. The remaining increase, 23 per cent, must be the result of artificial prices maintained by monopoly duties. It appears, then, that consumers in this country have not only been deprived of all reduction in the cost of products by means of inventions and improvements giving greater efficiency to labor, but, in addition to that loss, have been compelled to pay 23 per cent more for all manufactured articles consumed.

Accordingly, if the farmers and those dependent on them consume manufactured products nominally worth $2,187,640,000, those same products, had the prices of 1860 continued, and had labor made no progress in efficiency, would have cost only $1,495,820,000, and, of the nominal value, about $348,177,000 was due to a depreciation of 23¼ per cent in currency, and $344,438,000 was paid as a tax to the manufacturers.

The tax thus paid by the farmers, not one dollar of which goes into the Treasury, averages $62.34 for every male employed in farming. At 40 per cent upon dutiable imports consumed, the tariff takes from each person employed as a farmer only $18.21 for the Treasury of the United States, and more than three times as much for the monopolies. The farmers feel that they are injured by unjust charges upon the railroads, and yet the entire receipts for freight of all railroads in the country were, in 1870, less than $300,000,000. In fact, all the railroads in the United States could be bought outright, track, rolling-stock, and all, with the money which the farmers have been forced to pay, within ten years, through the increased cost of manufactured goods since the present tariff was imposed. The robbery of ten years, at $340,000,000 a year, would buy all the railroads in the country, and about pay off the national debt besides.

MR. HESING'S SILVER-WEDDING.

Silver-weddings have ceased to be rarities, but silver-weddings like that of Mr. Hesing, on Saturday night, are exceptional. The Hesing silver-wedding was remarkable in many ways. There was a remarkable collection of guests. There was a remarkable gift made to the groom. There was a remarkable list of donors of this gift, and there is a remarkable significance attaching to the gift. On occasions of this kind, it is customary to present the wedding host with articles of silver to mark the lapse of the quarter-century; but, on this occasion, some of Mr. Hesing's friends rode into his affections and good graces with a three-thousand-dollar carriage and horses. To properly estimate the esteem and good-will which were brought in the carriage, it is only necessary to catalogue the donors. They were N. B. Judd, Collector of Customs; Charles H. Reed, State's Attorney; T. M. Bradley, Sheriff; A. H. Burley, City Comptroller; Jacob Gross, minor office-holder; Buffalo Miller, President of the County Commissioners; James Stewart, Recorder; F. Roelle, County Commissioner; Joe Pollak, County Clerk; S. A. Irvin, Collector of Internal Revenue; C. B. Farwell, Congressman; J. B. Rice, Congressman; James P. Root, County Attorney; John Herting, County Commissioner; Erastus S. Williams and Lambert Tree, Judges; Geo. VonHollen, City Collector; Phil. A. Hoyne, United States Commissioner; Jonathan Young Scammon, keeper of various trust-funds, and, valiantly bringing up the rear, Sam Ashton, candidate for the Circuit Court. The tenderness for Mr. Hesing which these gentlemen have suddenly manifested is most touching. Their gift was inspired by a purpose so devoid of selfishness or of policy, that it even touched Mr. Hesing, and it is related that when these remarkable friends gathered about him and made this display of their affection for him, he did not trust himself to speak immediately, but went to the window and contemplated the two-horse token of friendship, as the Trojans centuries ago contemplated the horse which the Greeks sent them. Mr. Hesing did not speak, for he was lost in wonderment as to what the little game of office-holders might be. Mr. Hesing wondered for a long time, but, before the evening was over, found an opportunity to address the "gift-bearing Greeks" upon the qualities of horses and the advantages of riding over going a-foot. And then the procession of office-holders took up its line of march, headed by Mr. Judd and closed by Sam Ashton, who was busily engaged in wondering at the crowd with which he was training and wondering whether he would get his money back at the election to-day, while all the others wondered if the silver-wedding would result in a golden harvest next fall. And thus ended Mr. Hesing's silver-wedding, as far as his friends, the office-holders, were concerned.

And now what is the plain English of it all? Mr. Hesing has made a good thing out of it. He has got an elegant carriage and two high-stepping steeds, cash value, $3,000. That is better than being kicked and cuffed by the office-holders, and, if they can keep themselves in office with a carriage and two horses only, it is a very cheap bargain. But there is an alarming contingency. Upon mature reflection, Mr. Hesing may think it is too thin. After all the trouble he has had in getting up his *Deutsche-Amerikanische Verein*, two horses and one carriage are very small potatoes indeed. Nevertheless, the office-holders made a good bid. They calculated wisely, and the German vote, which Mr. Hesing is supposed to control, may be delivered next fall. It is impossible to estimate the effect of the silver-wedding present just now. When Napoleon III. wanted to effect any particular purpose he invariably rode out on the boulevards and exhibited himself. When Bismarck has some pet project to accomplish with the people he rides out and shows himself. So, when Mr. Hesing takes an airing in the office-holders' carriage, and the two black steeds of the silver-wedding go prancing through the streets of *Nord Seit*, and up and down the leafy avenues of Lincoln Park on Sunday afternoons, it is possible that the result may be all that the Republican party desire. At the same time Mr. Hesing is a very queer driver, and the election is a long way off. When the campaign really commences, and Mr. Hesing, having loaded up his carriage with the German vote, goes out for a ride, he may drive into the camp of the office-holders, or he may drive over into the camp of the Philistines, or the horses may run away with him and the vote get lost, and the silver-wedding result in a funeral, after all. It would have been more provident if the office-holders had deposited the value of the carriage and two black horses with Mr. Jonathan Young Scammon in trust for the Republican party until after election. It is certain that no unwise or improper use of the fund would be made in the interval. Time will tell, however, and, meanwhile, we congratulate Mr. Hesing that, whatever else may be on foot, he, at least, can go in his carriage. Several people have had silver-weddings recently, and still have to walk; but Mr. Hesing's silver wedding was not one of that kind. It was none of your one-horse affairs.

STATISTICS OF MORTALITY.

The volume on Vital Statistics, which forms a part of the United States Census Report for 1870, offers much interesting information for those who take the the pains to dig for it in the mass of tables with which it is filled. In presenting some of the curious phases of life and death in America, it may be assumed, for convenience sake, that the total population was 40,000,000 (it was actually 38,558,371) in 1870. Of these there were more people between the ages of 5 and 10 years than at any other period of life,—there being within a few thousand of 9,000,000 of young people who were over 5 and under 10 years of age. From this age backward and forward the number decreases with very remarkable uniformity. Out of the entire population of the country there were only 7,504 people living over 95 years years of age, only 12,671 between 90 and 95, and after the age of 55 years the computation drops from millions to thousands. The smallest percentage of deaths occurs between the ages of 10 and 15 years. The proportion at that age is 5.66 in 1,000 persons, under and over this age there is a gradual increase of deaths both ways, though the mortality between the ages of 1 and 2 is double that between the ages of 2 and 3, and the proportion of those dying under 1 year is three times that between the ages of 1 and 2 years. Out of every 1,000 children born in the United States, 170 die before they are a year old; if they survive the first year, however, their chances of life are not so slim again until they are 85 years old, when there are 188 deaths in 1,000 persons of this age. It is worthy of note that, while the proportion of those who survive up to the age of 70 is larger in England than America, after that age it turns in favor of this country. If one can manage to live to be 70 years of age, he has a better prospect for living to be 100 years old in this country than in England. The proportion is very nearly the same through the different ages, so that it appears, in spite of the life of excitement and overwork common to Americans, the advantages for longevity are greater in this country than in Great Britain.

The most dangerous diseases of the country may be discovered in the following numbers of deaths from each: From consumption, 69,896; from pneumonia, 40,012; from enteric fever, 22,187; from cholera-infantum, 20,255; from scarlet fever, 20,320; from diarrhœa, 14,195; from convulsions, 12,751; from incephalitis, 13,701; from croup, 10,692; from dropsy, 7,856. There were 11,447 deaths from debility; 7,986 from old age, and 9,060 still-born. Alcohol, pure and simple, killed 1,410 people, and 22,740 people met their death by accidents and injuries. Of these, 1,345 committed suicide, and there were 2,057 homicides, with only 31 executions. Massachusetts had the largest proportion of deaths from consumption, 353 in 100,000 persons. The District of Columbia comes next, with 336 in 100,000; the proportion in Louisiana was 318; New York, Rhode Island, Delaware, California, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Vermont had each over 200 deaths from consumption out of every 100,000 inhabitants. Illinois had only 143 deaths from consumption in every 100,000, which is a better showing than the average. The States and Territories which fare best are Arizona, where there were only 10 deaths from consumption out of every 100,000 population, and then Idaho, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Wyoming, Colorado, Arkansas, and Florida. There was no State or Territory in the country where death did not occur from consumption, though there was only one death in Arizona, four in Wyoming, five in Idaho, thirteen in Dakota, and seventeen in Montana. In pneumonia, which is more prevalent and more fatal than people ordinarily suppose, the proportion of deaths is larger in that part of Texas lying east of the Colorado River than in any other section of the country, where it caused the death of one out of every 6.7 persons who died. Idaho is freer from it than any other locality, only one death occurring there, at the rate of seven in 100,000 living persons. Illinois has its share of pneumonia, there being 114 deaths from it for every 100,000 inhabitants, and one death out of every 11.7 occurs from this disease. Those who have a wholesome dread of small-pox will probably help to populate Wyoming, Washington Territory, Idaho, Dakota, and Delaware, where not a single case of this loathsome disease is reported. Arizona suffered most heavily, however, as one in every 2.7 deaths was from small-pox. Illinois is tolerably free from this disease, as the rate of deaths in this State was only one in seven from small-pox.

The percentage of deaths to population was larger in Arizona than in any other section, the ratio being 2.61, caused doubtless by the visitation of the small-pox. In other localities, where no such special cause existed, Louisiana appears to be the least healthful of the States. The percentage of deaths to population there was 2; in the District of Columbia, 1.53; in New York, 1.58; in Texas, 1.37; in Pennsylvania, 1.49; in Illinois, 1.33; in Missouri, 1.63; in Indiana, 1.05; in California, 1.61; in Massachusetts, 1.77; in Nevada, 1.45. The lowest percentage of deaths was in Idaho, 0.33; in Wisconsin, 0.94; in Wyoming, 0.81; in Dakota, 0.71. Among the States of large population, Wisconsin has had the smallest proportion of deaths. It is notable that the percentage of deaths increased in Illinois over that of 1860, while the rule was a decrease. In Illinois, the sickliest months seem to be August, September, and March, and the healthiest June, November, and December. Out of 33,672 deaths in this State, 28,115 were native born, 328 of whom were colored, and 5,503 were of foreign birth, mostly Germans. The proportion of nativity in the deaths throughout the United States was 424,730 of native born to 65,963 of foreign born. There were 56 homicides in this State to two executions. Alcohol killed 57 people in Illinois, and 133 people met their deaths by railroad accident; there were 106 suicides, and lightning struck fatally just seventeen times.

Among the noticeable curiosities of the mortality returns are cases of gout, diabetes, and disorders of the intellect reported under three and even under one year of age. Death from teething and cholera infantum is reported as occurring over 10, 15, and even 25 years of age. The compiler admits, however, that these entries may be due to clerical errors, which is most likely.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

The Chicago *Times* presents for our consideration certain conundrums regarding the relative value of gold and greenbacks. We think they can all be answered by assuming that gold does not perceptibly change in value, while greenbacks fluctuate in value perceptibly and suddenly; that what is called a rise or fall of the gold premium is really a fall or rise of the value of greenbacks. In order to get rid of the illusion caused by the dancing-jack of the gold-room, we may best put ourselves in some place where the variations of greenbacks are quoted, instead of the supposed variations of gold, as in California or Canada. Here greenbacks are quoted daily at 85, 84, 86, or whatever may be their actual worth. From this stand-point we can answer the principal conundrum of the *Times*, which is stated in this way:

> There is no good reason to suppose that the purchasing power of a paper dollar has changed materially during the past three months. But the premium on gold has changed very materially. If, then, the premium measured the depreciation of paper three months ago, it cannot measure the depreciation now, and *vice versa*. Can THE TRIBUNE decide infallibly at which of the two points of time the premium marked the true depreciation? If it cannot, how can it possibly know that the premium marked the depreciation at either point of time, or at any other point of time?

The answer of the Californian or the Canadian would probably be that he could buy more with greenbacks when they were at 85 than when they were at 75, even though his purchases were confined wholly to the United States. In the first place he could buy more gold. In the next place he could buy at wholesale more of everything that is paid for in gold or its equivalent—that is, everything that is imported into the United States from foreign countries. In the next place he could buy at wholesale more of everything that is exported from the United States to foreign countries whose price is regulated by the foreign market. In the next place he could buy at wholesale more of every kind of American manufactured goods whose raw materials are either imported or largely exported. And, finally, he could buy more of any commodity whatsoever if the supposed variation of 10 per cent was permanent for one year. The fact that we do not detect in retail transactions, and in short periods of time, and in minute changes in the value of greenbacks, the variations in price which accompany them, does not alter the principle. These variations are, in fact, discounted in advance by dealers and manufacturers, who insure themselves by charging enough more, through a given period of time, to cover the risk, so that their prices apparently remain without substantial change. And here is where we find the principal evil of an irredeemable paper currency. Capital is protected by this species of self-insurance, while labor is not protected at all unless by periodical strikes.

We are thus enabled to answer the *Times*, that, at *both* the periods to which it refers, gold did mark the true depreciation of the currency.

The Harrisburg *Journal* affects to dispose of the Chinese question by the point-blank assertion that wherever Chinese labor has been employed it has proved a failure. The *Journal* complacently says: "Wherever the Chinaman has been employed he is now unable to get work. Though he may be docile, tractable, and patient, there is still a certain something about the race which unfits it for commingling with our own, either in association in the workshops and the field or by political relations. The problem of Chinese labor has been solved, and the solution is against its adoption in the United States." Since the *Journal* is so authoritative in its statements, it may be able to answer the conundrum why it is necessary in San Francisco, where Chinese labor is more common than in any other city in this country, to cut off their pigtails, refuse to send their bodies back to China, and discriminate against their labor by taxing their laundries an excessive sum. If the Chinaman cannot successfully compete with either the white or the black laborer, why is it necessary to persecute him?

It is highly probable that our posterity, some ages hence, will not be troubled with prohibitory liquor laws, and that temperance men of that time will make no opposition to spirits in any form. This probability, however, is contingent upon the truth of science. Prof. Mitchell asserts that the gradual cooling process to which the earth is subjected is necessarily accompanied by a gradual absorption of water, so that in a few hundred centuries all of our oceans, lakes, rivers, and springs will be dried up. This is a distressing outlook for the temperance men of the future, and will most effectually settle such complications as the 11-o'clock closing, Sunday beer, and other features of the liquor question.

The Small-Pox in St. Louis.

From the St. Louis Times.

There were 1,653 deaths in this city during the past year from small-pox, and the expense incurred by the Board of Health on this account amounted to $49,284 16. According to the records, the death rate was 1 to every 262 inhabitants and 1 case to every 52. At the Grand Avenue Hospital 886 patients were treated, and there were 236 deaths, or 28 per cent of the total number treated. The disease was most fatal among the negroes.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The Bloomington *Pantagraph* discovers a plot to defeat Judge Tipton, to-day, in the McLean Circuit, by tickets bearing the name of James S. Ewing. Judge Tipton made the decision in the Alton Railroad case which was overruled in the higher court.

—The New York Legislature having at length adjourned, only the Massachusetts Legislature remains in session, of the thirty-one which started in together at the beginning of the year.

—At last accounts, the farmers in Minnesota had organized 250 granges, and were increasing the number at the rate of two a day.

—This from a Governor whose administration is tainted with the Rankin scandal, is rather cool; and yet the Muscatine *Journal* approvingly says:

> Gov. Carpenter's oration at the decoration exercises, yesterday, was remarkable for its bold and decided condemnation of recent abuses of public trusts. He condemned the salary steal and the failure of Congress to heed the recommendation of the President for the settlement of the Louisiana imbroglio; he referred in words of bitter reproach to the sordidness and faithlessness of certain of the Vienna Commissioners, by whom disgrace was brought upon our nation before the whole world; and denounced in strong but just terms the "indiscriminate respect paid to wealth" by society, as the source and incentive to corruption and injustice in high places. All this condemnation of wrong was gracefully based upon a comparison of such things with the unselfish patriotism of those who sacrificed their lives, and in whose memory the ceremonies were then being performed.

—It is becoming clear to the Davenport *Gazette* (organ) that the Farmers' Movement is not to be an appendage of the Republican party in Iowa, and the *Gazette* therefore says:

> What is to be the effect of all this? Obviously, to divide the farmers. The Granges that go into it will be torn by intrigues for nominations. Some of the best men will insist that the order was not instituted for any such purpose, and will set their faces against it, and the result will be division among the farmers, the breaking up of Granges, and the explosion of the farmers' movement.

—Mutterings from every quarter of Iowa show there is cannonading all along the line. The Des Moines Regency will wake up some fine morning like imperial Cæsar. "Bot yesterday he stood before the world, now none so low as do him reverence."—*Cherokee (Iowa) Times.*

—The farmers are not so easily hood-winked as some people think for, and the Granges cannot be run in the interests of sorehead political dead-beats and shysters.—*Carroll County (Ill.) Gazette.*

—It is charged that the Grange movement is a scheme for foisting a few men into notoriety and power. What more or better is the Republican party? It is only a vast ring for the advancement of a few leaders. You may vote the Republican ticket till dooms-day, and you, as farmers, will not be benefited an iota. If there must be rings, have one of your own. You may revere the party for its past great deeds, but to cling to it now is like hugging the corpse of a small-pox patient. As for resurrecting the Democratic party through this farmers' movement, no one harbors the insane idea. The farmers are going to make a good ticket and elect it.—*The Iowa Granger.*

—Instead of being the dupes and tools of caucus-packing and convention-running ringites, let the people who really desire reform meet in mass convention in every town and county of the State and proclaim with the thunder shouts of freemen that *oppression*, bribery, and stealing in official stations must be stopped, and suit their actions to their words and it will stop.—*Fayette County (Iowa) Union.*

—With a proviso that the leadership in the great movement be not permitted to fall into the hands of infamous, designing, and degraded political shysters, the effort for reform, as designed in its inception to be the great movement of an oppressed agricultural citizenry in their own behalf, shall eventually and certainly be consummated.—*Leavenworth (Kan.) Commercial.*

—The unmistakable voice with which the people have spoken and are speaking, all point to a better era in our political history, and indicate beyond a doubt the existance of a more healthy condition. We believe that even in Kansas the day has passed when a notoriously bad man can be elected to any responsible office by the votes of the people, and we are very certain that our prosperity as a commonwealth, no less than our reputation as a State, is established upon a sure and substantial basis by this progress in public sentiment.—*Atchison (Kas.) Globe.*

—What the farmers and the laboring portions of every community ask, what they want, what they mean to have, is an end of all special legislation, and an era inaugurated in which prosperity shall come, not to him who best can manage to levy a wrongful contribution upon his neighbors and fellow-citizens, but to him who works the hardest and most intelligently in the production of values. This is what the farmers' movement means, and this is what it will accomplish, if rightly managed.—*Terre Haute (Ind.) Gazette.*

—The railways are public highways, designed especially for public benefit, and not exclusively for the benefit of private individuals; hence there is a demand for cheaper rates of transportation. It is a reasonable demand. The railways can afford it. They must listen to this public demand, for the people have the power to enforce it. The issue is thus made up. There is no occasion for any misunderstanding of the subject. The farmers are not alone in this popular demand. Equal and exact justice between all concerned is what we want.—*Canton (Ill.) Register.*

—Beyond all doubt the Congressmen who voted to increase their pay are amazed at the intense and universal indignation of the people thereat. The meaning of this cyclone of popular anger is this: The essential fundamental principles underlying our Government having been fixed finally and beyond peradventure, the people have commenced in earnest to correct and purify the modes of administration. It is a good sign.—*Laporte (Ind.) Herald.*

—Jasper Packard seems to be ahead now, but the people will be heard from at the next District Convention.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

—Politicians have gone to Congress poor, and come home worth thousands of dollars more than their legal salary. Again, we say, look out for scheming politicians.—*Ogle County (Ill.) Grange.*

—The $400 of back-pay donated by Congressman Wells to the Protestant Orphan Asylum has been made the subject of lively discussion in the Episcopal Convention.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

—Pomeroy is to be a candidate for Senator in Kansas, Ben Butler for Governor in Massachusetts, Harlan for something in Iowa, Colfax for Congress in Indiana, while Grant and Kellogg propose to run Louisiana. This looks like reform! These Republicans run reform about like Old Awkey run hotel. It is time for the people to get their eyes open.—*Burlington (Iowa) Gazette.*

—A political organization cannot safely put a premium upon desertion; but neither can it wisely repel support or crucify for a single mistake. Our notion of wise party policy is to enlarge the numbers rather than circumscribe them, and to deal leniently with those who are really disposed to be friendly in the future. Just as we would welcome old political opponents who honestly come to our position, so we would receive back those who, led astray, are sincerely desirous of returning. The test of party association is the acceptance of declared principles and faithful co-operation in their promotion.—*Albany (N. Y.) Evening Journal.*

—There is a rumor abroad that W. W. O'Brien has about concluded to join the Republican party.—*Peoria (Ill.) Review.*

—Some of the newspapers are amusing themselves with a discussion of the nomination of Mr. Herzing by the Republican State Convention of Ohio, for membership of the Board of Public Works. He is a German, and was a Greeley man, and nevertheless is the regular Republican candidate. The question is: What is the matter here? The answer is easy. Mr. Herzing had the confidence of the Canal Ring, lessees, and stipendaries. Therefore he was nominated. The Canal Ring is a no party affair. It nominates its candidates in both parties—and is impartial.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—A Bangor correspondent of the Boston *Post* writes that the Democratic party in Maine will soon issue a call for a gubernatorial convention embracing "all citizens who desire to rebuke the unhallowed legislation of Congress, and outrageous conduct of the dominant party," in their many questionable schemes, and who are sincerely praying for reforms in the State and National Governments. The convention will be held the second week in August.

—The Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention has adopted a provision that the members of the Legislature shall take an oath at the expiration of their term of office that they have not been bribed nor played any games of the Credit Mobilier sort. It would be worth a trip to Harrisburg to see Simon Cameron's corps lift their hands and eyes starward and take that oath.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Homicide.

BALTIMORE, June 1.—John A Curtis, colored, aged 21, instantly killed Wm. Sheaf, also colored, last night, at 30 Holland street, by plunging a butcher-knife into his side.

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CORN.

Prospects of the Crop.

ONARGA, Ill., May 31, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I notice, in your issue of yesterday, an extract from a letter from Eureka, which charges somebody with trying to get up a scare on corn. Having expressed an opinion in your columns yesterday, I will say a few words more on the subject.

A grain-dealer, on reading the said extract, exclaimed, in my hearing: "I'll bet that fellow has sold short!" However that may be, I presume he may have told very nearly the truth so far as his locality is concerned (though it may be slightly colored by his manner of expressing it), as Eureka is located in a high-rolling, well-drained section; but the writer will not claim that Eureka furnishes the entire corn-supply.

There is no doubt but a large portion of the marketable corn is still in the hands of the farmers; and, if we are to have a short crop of corn, I trust it will remain with them until they realize the natural and inevitable appreciation of values resulting therefrom. The farmers are the ones who most need, and are best entitled to, any advance in prices that may result from any shortage, as they will be the leading sufferers from failure of crops, and are heavily in debt for what they have on hand. It is for the best good of all classes that the farmers realize all they can. Mechanics, merchants, and dealers of all kinds, are staggering under the burden of carrying them; and, if they realize better prices, they can pay more debts, and all kinds of business will be proportionately relieved; while, if, through any influence, the farmers are induced to dispose of their surplus, and the advance accrues to the dealers and speculators, the benefits to business generally and the State will be comparatively small. I do not say that the few encouraging reports from different sections are prompted by dealers to get up a scare among farmers to induce them to sell at low figures, but I do hope that will not be the result, and I am free to say that I prefer that the farmers should realize the advance, if any occurs.

There may be 50,000,000 bushels of corn to come to market. If so, every cent per bushel advance means $500,000; and the most direct way to scatter it to all classes is to let it go to the farmer first. So I advise the farmers to hold on to their corn for the present. But to the point at issue:

Our Town-Assessor informed me yesterday that, in his opinion, less than half of the proposed corn-land is plowed at this date. He has had a good chance to ascertain the actual situation.

If I wished to show up the darkest side, I could give many names of good farmers who have just begun to plow for corn; for instance, last Wednesday, a well-to-do farmer told me he wished to plant 150 acres of corn, but had just begun to plow that morning (the 28th). A friend told me of one of his neighbors who planted 200 acres in corn last year, and he had not turned a furrow up to last Tuesday.

A reliable man from an adjoining township told me yesterday that not more than one acre in twenty was planted in that township; and such cases could be given ad libitum. Doubtless the farmers see the darkest side; things will turn out somewhat better than they anticipated, for many are fearing a total failure; but, at the best, they have reason to feel blue.

A gentleman from this place took a little trip this week, and he reports, from Chicago to Tolono, and around to Bloomington, and from Chenoa to the State line, on the T., P. & W. Railroad, everything is backward; ponds are full; old stalks standing in the fields; but a small portion of the land plowed, &c. This includes a tract of country equal to about 100 miles square, or 10,000 square miles out of the most productive portion of the great corn-belt. From Atlanta to Chenoa, on the Alton & St. Louis Railroad, he reports the condition as much better, and prospects fair; corn nearly all planted, &c.; but, in order to a fair estimate of the situation, one idea should be borne in mind, to-wit: the lands that can't be planted until very late, if at all, are those that give the largest yield, and hence the average will be greatly reduced.

I estimate that the aggregate crop may be half that of last year, with favorable weather; but can we expect everything favorable? Yesterday we had several hours' hard rain, clearing off cold, with quite a frost this morning. With the ground so full of water, a very little rain stops work, and weeds will grow whether corn does or not.

Our prairies will stand dry weather; I have known thirty bushels per acre grown without any rain from planting time to harvest; but too much rain causes entire failures, and, if we have not started in well for a wet season, I am not a judge.

Let us consider for a moment what a half-crop of corn means in Illinois. In 1870 I saw an estimate in THE TRIBUNE (from the United States Statistics, I think) placing the corn-crop of Illinois for that year at 256,000,000 bushels. In a recent issue THE TRIBUNE puts the crop of 1872 at 206,000,000. I had thought the crop of 1872 about the same as that of 1870, but smaller than 1871. But, putting the crop (average of three years) at 200,000,000 bushels per annum, half a crop means 100,000,000 bushels.

I estimate the amount of our surplus for market (over what is fed at home) to be about one-fourth to one-third the whole crop. Calling it one-third, we shall have consumed at home 133,000,000 bushels, and had for sale 67,000,000 bushels, per annum. With half a crop for the coming season, we should need to draw on our surplus now on hand for 33,000,000 bushels, leaving only 33,000,000 or 34,000,000 bushels, for market for this year and next; or, in other words, we shall have 100,000,000 bushels of corn less to market in the next two years than we have marketed during the past two years.

The impression obtains generally that we have been gradually accumulating the surplus for three years past, and that we have much more corn on hand than one year ago. I think this is a mistake. There are a few lots of old corn on hand, but I can find but very few farmers who report as much corn on hand as a year ago.

A few days of this cold weather, and corn will rot in the ground. A continuation of wet weather, and the crop cannot be cultivated. Only with the most favroable weather can we expect even half as much as the average for the three past years. So I repeat the advice to farmers: Hold your corn till you get what it cost you to raise it. IROQUOIS.

BILLIARD EXHIBITION.

A few hours were spent very pleasantly at Foley's, last evening, by a number of ladies and gentlemen who were invited to witness a private exhibition of billiards by Ubassy. A game of 400 points French caroms was played between him and George Slosson, the latter receiving the odds of 200. The skillful Frenchman was in his best mood, as the following remarkable score will show:

UBASSY—5, 2, 12, 6, 3, 60, 5, 77, 9, 0, 13, 15, 1, 1, 8, 0, 14, 39, 6, 41, 61, 0, 9, 37. Total, 419. Average, 17 11-24. Largest runs, 60, 77, 61.

SLOSSON—0, 1, 0, 9, 0, 6, 14, 1, 2, 8, 1, 3, 0, 9, 9, 1, 1, 8, 33, 1, 9. Total, 110. Average, 4 7-12.

At the close of the game, Ubassy favored the company with several wonderful fancy shots, such as making the ball describe the outlines of a cocked hat, the outlines of a smoking-pipe, and the figure eight. His most astonishing shot was to carom on a ball under the table, which he accomplished almost at the first attempt.

Mr. Abe Bassford closed the exhibition by making a number of difficult caroms with his fingers.

EXAMINATION FOR STATE CERTIFICATES.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,
SPRINGFIELD, May 27, 1873.

Notice is hereby given that an examination of teachers desiring State certificates, will be held in this city, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 1st and 2d days of July next. The examination will be held in the High School Building, commencing precisely at half-past 8 o'clock, a. m., Tuesday, July 1.

Full information upon all essential matters pertaining to the examination is contained in circular No. 7, current series, a copy of which will be promptly sent to any teacher desiring it, upon application to this office therefor. A careful examination of the whole of said circular is recommended, so that there may be no mistake or misunderstanding, as none of the conditions therein prescribed can be deviated from.

Teachers receiving Circular 17 should note particularly what is said on page 1, under the head of "*Credentials*," and on page 3, under the head of "*Conditions Precedent*," as, by doing so, some expense and much disappointment may be avoided. Particular attention is also directed to the remarks on "*Punctual Attendance*," page 7.

Papers forwarded as testimonials must in all cases be *originals*. If any teacher wishes the originals returned, *copies* thereof, for file in this office, must be sent with the originals. When copies are so sent, the originals will be returned, but not otherwise.

It will be useless for any one to expect admission to the examination who shall not *previously* have submitted satisfactory credentials upon each of the required points, and been so informed.

Any teacher deciding to make application should at once forward the required credentials and testimonials. These will be immediately inspected and the result communicated to the person applying. When the papers are reported to be satisfactory, and not till then, the teacher will consider himself as fully admitted to membership in the class to be examined.

After one is admitted to membership in the class, then neither to appear nor offer any explanation of failure, is a breach of courtesy which an honorable man should avoid.

There is no fee required for a State certificate.

It is believed that the time chosen for the examination is, upon the whole, as favorable as any that could be selected. It is impossible to designate a day that will equally accommodate all. This city is central, accessible, and otherwise convenient, and the expenses will be as light as in any other suitable place.

NEWTON BATEMAN,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

GREAT FRESHET.

Rapid Rise of the St. Lawrence—Immense Number of Logs Carried Down—Destruction to Property—The River Cuts a New Channel.

Quebec (May 28) Dispatch to the Boston Globe.

For the past few days, the River St. Lawrence has been crowded with timber broken adrift from various places; and on the River St. Maurice two saw-mills, belonging to Baptists & Sons, have been swept away by the great floods that have prevailed since Saturday. In the early pars of May, it was feared that there would be a scarcity of water for driving, but one of the St. Maurice lumbermen, Mr. Joseph Reynar, came down from an exploring tour in the upper portion of the territory immediately after the ice shoved from the main river, and reported the large lakes still covered with ice, the water rising slowly, and about three feet of snow still in the woods. Ten days later, the river had risen to a high pitch, but had gone down considerably before the recent heavy rains. On Saturday night, another rise in the river took place. At 6 o'clock on Sunday morning, the Government boom in the easterly channel was broken by the impetuous current, and some hours later the guide-boom in the westerly channel snapped asunder. The Government Superintendent of the works, with a large gang of men, worked hard to repair the damage, but without result, and nothing could stand against the rushing current, and the timber poured into the St. Lawrence in a continuous stream. The quantity of timber gone adrift will probably not fall short of 100,000 logs. The water-mill of Messrs. George Baptist & Sons, situated at Les Grais, about 15 miles up the St. Maurice, was swept away by the raging waters, and the mill-booms of the same firm, at their steam mill, near the mouth of the river, shared the same fate. In addition to the Messrs. Baptist, the following firms will suffer from this accident: G. B. Hall, St. Maurice Lumber and Land Company, Stoddards, Ritchie & Cull, and a few others to a less extent. The booms in the middle channel still hold fast. They contain about 150,000 logs, and it is believed that they will stand the pressure, although the timber is coming down very fast. The latest advices from Three Rivers say that the water still continues very high.

Owing to the rapid current on the St. Maurice, the booms cannot be relayed, and the logs are running out steadily by the east and west channels. The booms in the centre channel still hold fast; and, as they have stood the enormous pressure so long, they may be considered safe. The lumbermen are doing all in their power to save the drift logs. Steamers and small boats, with large gangs of men, are working hard all along the St. Lawrence below Three Rivers; a great many logs will also be saved by the people on both sides of the river. It is reported that the Government timber slide at Shawinigan Falls has been carried away. The scene at Grais village is said to be wild in the extreme. The river has cut out a new channel, some distance inland, forming an island which takes in the entire village and some acres of land to the westward. Thousands of logs floated down the St. Lawrence, past Quebec, to-day.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

The New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, May 31.—COTTON—Quiet; middling upland, 19¼c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour heavy and lower; receipts, 28,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.65@6.15; common to good extra, $6.60@7.10; good to choice, $7.15@8.15; white wheat extra, $8.10@10.50; Ohio, $6.80@10.50; St. Louis, $7.20@12.25. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat heavy and lower; receipts, 201,000 bu; inferior spring, $1.35@1.40; No. 3 Chicago, $1.48@1.55; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.50; No. 2 Chicago, $1.56@1.58; Northwest spring, $1.58@1.60; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.60@1.62; No. 1 do to arrive next week, $1.68@1.69. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn heavy and declining; receipts, 137,000 bu; new mixed Western, 63½@65c; soft do, 63c; yellow, 65½@66c; white, 69c; old mixed, 67@69½c. Oats heavy and lower; receipts, 103,000 bu; new mixed Western, 48@50c; white, 56@57c; black, 48@49c.

EGGS—In fair demand; Western, 17@18c.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

LEATHER—Firm at 28@30c; Orinoco, 27@28c.

WOOL—Dull and easier; Ohio, 48c; unwashed, 32c; pulled, 40c; scoured, 70c.

GROCERIES—Coffee strong; Rio, 17¾@19½c. Sugar moderately active and easier at 6¾@9c. Molasses quiet. Rice firm at 7½@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Dull and lower; crude, 8½c; refined, 20c.

TURPENTINE—Dull and lower at 45½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower. Mess, $16.37½. Beef unchanged. Cut meats lower. Hams, 12@13c. Shoulders, 7¼c; middles dull; Western long clear, 9@9½c. Lard active, but lower; Western steam, 9c; kettle, 9½c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Quiet and steady at 93½c.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, May 31—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s 6d. Winter wheat, 12s 2d; spring, 11s 2d@12s 3d; white, 12s 2d@12s 4d; club, 12s 6d. Corn, 27s 6d. Pork, 65s. Lard, 39s 6d.

LONDON, May 31—2 p. m.—Consols, money, 93⅞; account, 94; 5-20s of 65s, 91⅞; do of '67, 94⅛; 10-40s, 88⅝; new 5s 89¼; Erie, 49¼.

PARIS, May 31—Rentes, 57f.

LIVERPOOL, May 31.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands, 8⅞d; Orleans, 9⅛@9¼d. Sales 10,000 bales; American, 5,750 bales; speculation and export, 2,000.

Breadstuffs quiet. Flour, 27s 6d. Corn, 27s 6d. Cheese, 67s 6d. Cumberland middles, 37s 6d.

Weekly Review of the Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 1.—BEEVES—As before intimated, this week's market has been very unfavorable to dealers, Western buyers and shippers more particularly. The market opened quietly on Thursday, with a moderate attendance of local buyers and butchers, who demanded, and finally obtained, a full ½c per lb live weight reduction from the ruling prices of last week. Notwithstanding the state of the market, a moderate amount of trade was done, the sales of the day amounting to 1,025 head. Reports from Buffalo and Chicago were very unfavorable, and dealers, knowing that the supply of stock would be ample, operated strongly in causing holders to more readily make concessions. On the following day also the attendance was moderate, and sales considerably smaller than on that day last week. No improvement in prices was manifested, but, on the contrary, prices still further declined. On Saturday the attendance of New York and Brighton dealers was good, but the market ruled dull. Buyers were firm in demanding large concessions, and finally succeeded in breaking down the market, obtaining cattle in some instances at a reduction of from ¼ to ½c per lb. From the opening day the market has ruled irregular, and closed to-day much depressed. The receipts for the week are 9,500 head, about 18 car-loads larger than receipts last week. The average quality does not differ materially from last week except that "tops" are not so abundant. Medium weights and good butchering steers in light supply. The following are the ruling prices this week: Premium, $7.00@7.50; extra, $6.25@6.50; first quality, $5.75@6.12; second quality, $5.25@5.50; third quality, $4.75@5.25; inferior, $4.00@4.62.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts this week unusually small. The market has ruled dull, with a moderate demand. Nothing was done of importance until yesterday, when favorable reports from New York tended to stimulate trade and increased the demand. The supply numbers only 45 car loads, or 9,000 head, about equal to the receipts of last week. The market closed dull. Shorn State and Western, 7@7¾c ℔ lb; unshorn, 8@8½c. Lambs, 9@11c ℔ lb.

MILCH COWS—This branch of trade has ruled dull. Only one car has been disposed of, most of which were taken by local buyers, for the supply of river counties, at last week's prices. Two car-loads were received yesterday, but went through in first hands. Prices range from $40.00 to $60.00.

HORSES—The supply this week has been ample, and the quality of the stock remains unchanged. The stables are kept full, and the demand continues active.

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., May 31.—The market this week has been active, with prices a little in advance of those of last week. Farm dairies sold briskly, and were all cleared early at prices ranging from 9c to 14c. The "skims" went at 9c to 12c, according to quality, and those of whole milk, from 13c to 14c. The delivery was about 800 boxes.

Factories were well represented, the offerings being about 5,000 boxes, 3,000 of which were sold, exclusive of those that were sent forward on commission. Buyers were eager to secure best grades, and prices soon advanced from 14¼c to 15c and 15½c, which was top price for "fancy." We give the leading transactions as follows: Arnold Brothers, 14c; Avery & Ives, 15½c; Brochett & Feeter, 14c; Cherry Valley, 15¼c; Conogoharrie, 15c; South Coryl, 14½c; Central Valley, 15½c; Conssolen, 14¾c; Cold Brook, 15¼c; Cold Creek, 15¼c; Cold Spring, 14½c; Crane's Corners, 15¼c; Danube Cold Spring, 15c; Eatonville, 15¼c; Eagle, 15c; Fairfield Association, 15¼c; North Fairfield, 15c; Old Fairfield, 15¼c; Fulton, 15c; Henderson Association, 15¼c; Herkimer Union, 12c; Herkimer County Central, 15¼c; J. D. Ives, 15½c; St. Johnsville, 15½c; Keys, 14¾c; Geo. Sodon, 15c; Little Falls Central, 15c; Lotville, 14½c; Manheim, 14½c; Manheim Centre, 15¼c; Manaville, 15c; Middleville, 15¼c; Noah & Keeler, 14½c; Newport, 15¼c; Newville Association, 15½c; Nichols, 15¼c; Norway Association, 14¾c; Stone Church, 14¾c; Paine's Hollow, 15¼c; Russell, 14¾c; Old Salisbury, 15¼c; Shell's Bush, 15c; Smith Creek, 15¼c; Sproher, 14¾c; Walker, 14c; Warren, 14¾c; Zimmerman Creek, 15c.

For the corresponding period last year, the sales amounted to about 6,000 boxes, and the top price was 14¼c.

Butter at Little Falls was rather dull and the delivery light. We quote sales for ordinary packages at 25c to 26c, and fine grass make at 27c to 28c.

At the Utica City market, about 2,500 boxes cheese were sold, and sales were brisk and prices firm at 14¼c to 15¼c, the ruling price being 14¾c to 15c.

The weather in Herkimer is now warm and pleasant, but rather dry.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 31.—There was a very slow trade movement with the jobbers and manufacturers agents. Brown and bleached cottons are very quiet, but steady in price at the reduced quotations. Denims are in fair demand and well sold up, but other colored cottons rule dull and weak. Corset jeans are dull. Rolled jaconets were less active. Job lots of prints are selling freely, but regular goods are sluggish. Dress goods rule inactive. The dry goods imports for the week were $1,057,804, or less than half the amount for the corresponding week of the last two years.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, May 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1, $1.35; No. 2, $1.27¾. Oats steady; No. 2, 32c. Rye firm; No. 1, 69c. Corn dull and lower; No. 2, 40c spot; 44c July. Barley dull; No. 2, 80c.

FREIGHTS—Steady. Buffalo, 5½c; Oswego, 11½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 102,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 96,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat quiet, $1.48@1.50. Corn quiet, 47@50c. Rye and barley nominal. Oats quiet, 37@48c.

PROVISIONS—More active. Pork, $16.50 bid; $16.75 asked. Lard—nothing doing, nominally, 8½c, not offered to any extent under 8¾c. Bulk meats strong; shoulders, 6½c; clear ribs held 8½c; clear, 8¾c. Bacon firm and in good demand. Sales: shoulders, 7½c; clear ribs, 8¾c, held 9¼c at the close; clear held 9½c.

WHISKY—Firm; 89c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour very dull; superfine, $4.75@5.50; extra family, $8.25@9.25. Wheat very weak; red, $1.90; amber, $1.94; No. 1 spring, $1.62. Corn less active; yellow, 65c; mixed Western, 64c. Oats steady; white, 50@51½c.

PROVISIONS—Dull. Mess pork, $18.25.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13½c; refined, 19½c.

WHISKY—95c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, May 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged. Wheat dull and nominal. Corn dull; receipts light; mixed Western, 63@63½c. Oats dull; mixed Western, 49@50c; white, 51@52c.

PROVISIONS—Heavy and nominal. Mess pork, $18.00. Lard dull at 9@9½c.

BUTTER—In fair demand, but prices weak; good to choice Western, 22@24c.

WHISKY—Dull at 93½@94c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, May 31.—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee nominally $1.60. Corn dull; Western, 50@55c, latter choice.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled, only sample lots sold. Corn steady; No. 2, 38½@39c in elevator; cash, 39@39½c; June, 42@42½; July, 43½c; August, 45@45½c for sacked. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 31½@32c on track; 33@33½c in elevator. Barley, no market. Rye quiet.

WHISKY—Quiet at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $16.75 for even weight, and $17.00 for over weight. Bulkmeats quiet and unchanged. Bacon dull. Lard nominal.

HOGS—Quiet at $4.25@4.70.

CATTLE—Dull and lower; wintered Texans, 3@4¼c; native steers, $4.55@5.55.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, May 31.—FLOUR—In good demand. Wheat fairly active; sales, 22,000 bu; No. 3 Chicago, $1.34; Sheboygan, $1.48; Duluth, $1.47; No. 2 Milwaukee Club, in lots, $1.42@1.42½@1.43. Corn dull; nominally 46@48c, according to condition.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, May 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and a shade lower; extra, $1.87@1.88; No. 1, $1.83½@1.85; amber, $1.65 bid. Corn dull and a shade lower, 47c asked, 46@46½c bid. Oats dull and lower; State, 43c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, May 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull, nominal. Corn and oats dull but unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Quiet, steady, and unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, May 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat unchanged; No. 1 white Wabash, $1.95@2.00; No. 2 do, $1.85; No. 3, $1.75@1.77; No. 1 red, $1.68; No. 2, $1.66½. Corn in fair demand and higher; high mixed, 46c; spot, 49c; seller July, white, 53c; no grade, 44c. Oats quiet; No. 1, 44½c; mixed, 40½c.

FREIGHTS—Firm and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 31,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; extra family, $6.00.

PROVISIONS—Steady, with light demand; mess pork $17.00. Bacon—shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 9½c; clear, 9¾c, packed. Bulk meats quiet, unchanged. Lard steady; tierces, 9@9½c; prime steam, 8¾c.

WHISKY—Quiet; 88@89c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn quiet; mixed, 55c; yellow, 57c; white, 57@58c.

LARD—Dull; tierce, 8½@9½c; keg, 9¾@10½c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firmer; ordinary, 18@18½c; fair, 18½@19c; good, 19@19½c; prime, 19¾@20¼c. Others unchanged.

COTTON—Dull. Sales, 1,500 bales at yesterday's quotations. Receipts, 2,423; exports, coastwise, 1,108; stock, 97,329, including 2,600 bales returned by the steamer Memphis.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED............May 31.

Scow Champion, South Haven, 30 m lumber.
Scow Harmony, South Haven, 60 m lumber.
Schr Evaline, Erie, 440 tons coal.
Schr Antares, Ludington, 125 m lumber.
Schr Geo. Steel, Oconto, 230 m lumber.
Prop City of London, Spanish River, 460 m lumber.
Schr Azoo, Micheal's Bay, 170 m lumber, 27 m lath.
Schr Maj. N. H. Ferry, Black Creek, 130 m lumber.
Schr R. B. King, Carter's Pier, 80 m lumber.
Schr James Garrett, Cleveland, 472 tons coal.
Schr Col. H. C. Heg, Portage Lake, 160 m lumber, 70 m lath.
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, 150 m lumber.
Scow Laurina, Holland, 26 m lumber.
Schr Lavinda, Lincoln, 125 m lumber.
Schr Pilot, Muskegon, 115 m lumber.
Schr Monsoon, Muskegon, 115 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr Three Bells, Muskegon, 180 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr D. Newhall, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
Scow Granger, St. Paul's Pier, 60 m lumber.
Schr Two Brothers, McCarthy's Pier, 2,300 railroad ties.
Schr Adriatic, Muskegon, 125 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Lake Forest, Sturgeon Bay, 300 cedar posts, 1,010 telegraph poles, 135 cds wood.
Prop Arabia, Buffalo, 550 brls sugar, 716 pkgs fish.
Prop Cuba, Buffalo, 517 brls sugar, and sundries.
Schr Tuscola, Manistee, 160 m lumber.
Schr Petrel, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Schr Harmony, Manistee, 250 m lumber, 40 m lath, 150 cedar posts, 50 m shingles.
Scow Anna Tomine, Manistee, 135 m lumber.
Schr N. N. Brigham, Manistee, 35 m lumber, 35 m timber, 600 m lath.
Prop Chas. Rietz, Manistee, 150 m lumber, 60 m lath 40 m pickets.
Schr J. H. Straunch, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Schr L. McDonald, Manistee, 170 m lumber.
Bark Carrier, Manistee, 119 m lumber, 79 m timber.
Schr S. Bates, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr J. B. Newland, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Schr Ostrich, Little Suamico, 245 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr Lewis Ludington, Escanaba, 1,000 posts, 1,800 telegraph poles.
Schr Col. Ellsworth, Oconto, 265 m lumber, 11 m lath.
Schr J. A. Travis, Muskegon, 70 m lumber.
Schr E. G. Gray, Muskegon, 118 m lumber.
Schr Curlew, Muskegon, 160 m lumber, 70 m lath.
Schr Iver Lawsen, Muskegon, 175 m lumber.
Scow Bowens, White Lake, 105 m lumber.
Schr Planet, White Lake, 85 m lumber.
Scow Milton, White Lake, 130 m lumber.
Scow Horace Greeley, White Lake, 1,500 railroad ties.
Scow D. R. Owen, White Lake, 2,500 railroad ties.
Scow M. Dixon, White Lake, 65 m lumber.
Scow Pilgrim, Ludington, 150 m lumber.
Barge Herschel, Ludington, 250 m lumber.
Schr Leo, Grand Haven, 90 m lumber, 5 m lath.
Scow South Side, South Haven, 120 cds bark.
Schr E. R. Blake, Muskegon, 190 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Cecilia, Grand Haven, 108 m lumber.
Barge Golden Harvest, Grand Haven, 250 m lumber.
Schr Gilbert Knapp, Grand Haven 170 m lumber.
Schr Falcon, Ludington, 110 m lumber.
Schr Whirlwind, Ludington, 112 m lumber.
Schr Mary Collins, Oconto, 230 m lumber, 80 m lath.
Schr Herald, Little Sturgeon, 156 m shingles.
Barge Apprentice Boy, Grand Haven, 220 m lumber.
Schr Mary Nau, Bay Sottleman, 135 m lumber, 5 m pickets.
Schr Libbie Nau, Oconto, 215 m lumber.
Bark Winona, Menominee, 280 m lumber, 60 m lath.
Schr Reindeer, Ford River, 180 m lumber.
Schr S. F. Gale, Buffalo, 400 tons coal.
Barge Summer Cloud, Buffalo, 700 tons coal.
Schr Norman, Pensaukee, 230 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Bark Oneonta, Menominee, 300 m lumber.
Bark Great West, Oconto, 246 m lumber, 60 m lath.
Schr Hungarian, Oconto, 260 m lumber.
Schr James Couch, Erie, 1,362 tons coal.
Schr Maine, Ludington, 140 m lumber.
Schr Octavia, Manistee, 130 m lumber.
Schr R. P. Mason, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Barge Windsor, Manistee, 250 m lumber.
Schr Raleigh, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Schr Jessie Phelps, Manistee, 190 m lumber.
Schr Z. G. Simmons, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr J. M. Forrest, Manistee, 170 m lumber.
Schr Driver, Ludington, 140 m lumber.
Schr Arab, Ludington, 140 m lumber.
Prop Oneida, Buffalo, 675 brls sugar, and sundries.
Bark Naiad, Oconto, 260 m lumber, 60 m lath.
Prop Winslow, Buffalo and Detroit, 589 bars railroad iron, 500 kegs nails.
Schr Abigail, Grand Haven, 300 railroad ties.
Schr Gazelle, Muskegon, 85 m lumber, 250 m lath.
Schr R. B. Hibbard, Frankfort, 94 m lumber.
Scow Trio, Saugatuck, 75 m lumber.
Schr H. Rand, Alaska, 3,800 cedar posts.
Schr Kitty Grant, Saugatuck, 1,600 railroad ties.
Schr John Bean, Jr., White Lake, 145 m lumber, 60 m lath.
Schr North Star, Pentwater, 125 m lumber.
Scow Flora, Saugatuck, 60 m lumber.
Schr Jo Vilas, Green Bay, 1,565 m shingles, 80 m lath.
Schr Presto, Grand Haven, 150 m lumber.
Schr Sea Bird, Grand Haven, 137 m lumber.
Schr Dawn, Muskegon, 75 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Little Bell, Muskegon, 117 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Honest John, Muskegon, 95 m lumber.
Schr Arctic, Muskegon, 175 m lumber.
Schr Ada Medora, Muskegon, 260 m lumber, 20 m lath.

CLEARED............May 31.

Schr Golden Fleece, Buffalo, 30,070 bu corn.
Prop Oneida, Buffalo, 10,000 bu corn, 10,020 bu oats, 700 brls flour.
Bark Naiad, Buffalo, 26,500 bu corn.
Schr Angus Smith, Buffalo, 40,000 bu corn.
Bark Jas. C. King, Buffalo, 25,000 bu corn.
Schr Alpena, Muskegon, cargo of sundries.
Schr R. Winslow, Buffalo, 58,600 bu corn.
Schr Camden, Buffalo, 48,500 bu corn.
Prop Montgomery, Port Huron, 13,719 bu corn, 4,568 brls flour, 65 bales sea grass.

Lake Freights.

Were active at 4½c for corn to Buffalo; 10½c and 11@11½c for corn and wheat to Kingston. The charters were; To Buffalo—Schrs S. T. Atwater, Lucy J. Clark, and Pamlico, corn at 4½c. To Boston, via Buffalo—Prop Fountain City, corn at 25c; prop W. M. Tweed, do on through rates. From Milwaukee to Buffalo—Props Arabia and W. T. Graves, barge G. D. Russell, and schr M. J. Wilcox, wheat at 5½c. The stmr Raleigh and schr Kate Winslow were taken for iron ore from Marquette to Erie.

BUFFALO, May 29.—Charters reported: Schrs Red Wing, Danforth, Foster, barks Z. Chandler and J. G. Masten, coal to Chicago at $1.00 free; schr Scotia, hard coal, Erie to Chicago at $1.20 free; schr T. P. Sheldon, soft coal, same at $1.35 free; schr Miami, coal to Milwaukee at $1.00 free; schr Selkirk, brimstone to Cleveland at $1.00 per ton free; schrs Bridgewater, E. Corning, and Onondaga, coal to Chicago at $1.00 free. Reported by Capt. Tom Collins: Bark Parana, hard coal, Erie to Chicago at $1.20 free; schr Portch, soft coal, same at $1.30; schr Russian, coal to Chicago, u. t. d., $1.10 free; schr James Platt, coal, Cleveland to Milwaukee, $1.25 free; schrs Lightguard and N. Weaver, iron to Detroit at $1.00 per gross ton, f. o. b.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., May 31—9 p. m.—PASSED UP—Props Empire State, Oswegatchie, Sanilac, Huron City and barges, Dubuque and barges, Moore and barges, Barks Cavalier, Erastus Corning, Sardinia, Schrs P. S. Marsh, Knight Templar, Champion, David Lyons, Graham, City of Milwaukee, F. J. King, White Oak, L. Hanna, Bessie Barwick, Pride of America, Alderbaran, Blazing Star, Ataunto, Southampton, Groten, Avandale, D. S. Austin, Hippogriffe, Surprise, Standard, Rockaway, F. Morell, Camanche, Onward.

PASSED DOWN—Props Jarvis, Lord, Mineral Rock, Idaho, Brooklyn, Canisteo, Pacific, Colorado, Evergreen City and barges, Trader and barges; schr Clara Youell.

WIND—Northeast.

DETROIT, May 31.—PASSED UP—Prop Nebraska; barks Constitution, Mary Jane; schrs Monticello, Hartzell, Fame, Moses Gage, Mari, Orkney Lass, Swallow.

PASSED DOWN—Bark Montmorency.

WIND—Northeast.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, June 1.—PASSED UP—Props Arctic, Fred Kelley, India, Geneva and barges; barks Lottie, Wolf, Orphan Boy; schrs H. C. Potter, Athenian, Annie Voght, Kelderhouse, Mont Blanc, Kingfisher, Atmosphere, E. Harmon, W. Taylor.

PASSED DOWN—Props Westford, Annie Young, Merchant, Jay Gould, Tempest and barges, Holland and barges, Pringle and barges, Hackett; barks Monarch, Superior; schrs Elvina, Thomas Gawn, L. Rawson, Rival.

ARRIVALS DOWN—Schrs Francis Palmer and Sunnyside.

WIND—Southwest.

Illinois River and Canal News.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., May 31.—The stmr Katie arrived last night, towing the canal-boat Gipsy Queen from Henry, loaded with corn for Chicago, and the Essex, light, from Peoria, destination unknown, having dropped the Leviathan at Peru, light, from Henry, and returned last night, light, to Peru. The stmr Beaver arrived light from Peru to-day, and departed, towing the canal-boat J. D. Leonard, loaded with hard coal, and one barge of ice, both for St. Louis, and to take one barge of ice from Peru and two from Kingston for St. Louis, and other points below.

Four feet and five inches of water reported on the dam at Henry.

The Gipsy Queen, loaded with corn, and Barge No. 4, loaded with LaSalle coal, passed into the canal for Chicago, and the J. D. Leonard, loaded with hard coal for St. Louis, passed out.

CANAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, May 31, 1:10 p. m.—ARRIVED—Harriet, Seneca, 6,000 bu corn; Elizabeth, Lockport, 86,400 lbs meal, 200 brls flour, and several boat-loads of stone.

CLEARED—Several boats light.

Miscellaneous.

—The schooner Gesine, while entering Milwaukee, on Thursday afternoon, during the height of the northeast gale, ran into the schooner Portland, lying at the stone dock, breaking her own bowsprit and carrying away the Portland's taffrail on the starboard quarter, besides cutting through several of her stern plank.

—The railway freight-car transfer steamer Great Western, at Detroit, is soon to go into dry-dock. She is to be rebuilt and lengthened, so as to carry two more cars, and her upper works will be removed.

—The Kewaunee *Enterprise* says a Government surveying party, under the direction of Assistant Engineer John Pierpont, has arrived there, under instructions from Washington, and commenced the work of making a preliminary survey of the mouth of Kewaunee River and its approaches, to ascertain the feasibility of constructing a harbor of refuge at that point.

—A telegram received at Milwaukee from Erie on Friday says: "The schooner Nicholson, of your city, is ashore on the breakwater at this place. A heavy sea is dashing over her. She is in a bad condition." The dispatch was undoubtedly intended for Detroit, as the vessel, the large new three-masted schooner E. A. Nicholson, hails from that port.

—The new canal-boat Clarence Williams cleared from Buffalo May 26, with 8,200 bu wheat. A Buffalo paper says this is the largest load of wheat ever carried out of Buffalo by a full-decked boat.

—It is reported that a collision occurred on Friday night between the schrs Swallow and Tanner, at Point au Pellee Passage. The Swallow lost her jibboom and bowsprit, and was otherwise damaged. She returned to Detroit. The Turner continued on her course.

—The new tug Protection was successfully launched on Saturday morning at 7 o'clock. Her dimensions are as follows: 74 feet length over all, 66 feet keel, 15½ feet beam, 8½ feet hold; cost all out $13,500. The Protection belongs to the Vessel Owner's Towing Association, and is, with one exception, the largest tug at this port. She is designed for work on the river, and will also be used by the Association for wrecking. Capt. Brewer, formerly of the tug Mosier, will command her. The Protection will make her first trip Monday.

—The lumber schooner Z. G. Simmons, Capt. Keller, has recently made two round trips from Manistee to Chicago, in eight and one-half days. The Simmons may be set down as a "fast one."

—The schr Seventh Ohio is said to have had her bow stove in at Michigan City, in the storm Thursday evening. The insurance men state that they have heard nothing of it.

—The new schr Reuben Doud ran ashore on East Sister Reef a day or two since, but got off without material injury to her hull after jettisoning from 1,200 to 1,800 bushels of wheat. She arrived at Port Colborne yesterday. The cargo was taken on at Milwaukee, and is covered by insurance in home agencies.

—The North Star, a new schooner built at Port Hope, was launched on Saturday last. She is a very fine model, and owned by Howell & Alvard.

—The Board of Control of the Sault Canal have ordered the tolls reduced to 3½c per ton after July 1. The tolls heretofore have been 4½c. This will be quite an item of expense saved to vessel and steamboat owners.

—The tug Hagerman, which pulled the schr Traveler off the shore at Sheboygan, broke her large new wrecking hawser in the attempt. Another tug, in an effort to assist, ran itself ashore and was pulled off by the Hagerman.

—The late attempt to blow up the bow of the steamer Louis Renaud, sunk in the Lachine Rapids, was a failure. The endeavor is to be repeated, and, meanwhile, steamers do not descend the rapids.

—A new schooner of full canal size, named W. B. Phelps, built for J. Dunn, of Oswego, was launched a few days since at Sacketts Harbor, N. Y. When launched, she was fully rigged.

—The "Glenbulah" is being rebuilt at Ballentine's yard, Saginaw. She will be ready to launch in about three weeks.

—The bark Monitor, grain-laden, got aground on Pesch Island yesterday, but was pulled off soon, and passed Detroit all right.

—The new tug F. M. Merrick has appeared on the Detroit River. She is 110 feet in length over all; 24½ feet beam; 9 feet 6 inches in depth. Cost, $30,000. She is housed in, has commodious quarters for her crew, and capacity for a month's fuel, and is described as being one of the finest and most complete tugs ever built at Detroit.

—A change of wind, at Duluth, drove the ice on the north shore, opening a channel for the arrival and departure of vessels. On Saturday the large tug Niagara, propellers Jarvis Lord and City of Montreal, succeeded in getting into port, also the Bob Anderson, which had gone to relieve the Montreal. The schooner Arcadia, with lumber, departed for Silver Inlet. The Jarvis Lord, of Ward's line, is a new craft. She loaded with 27,500 bu wheat, and immediately cleared for Buffalo, and had made several miles on her way at last reports.

—Tugging on the river and lakes continue on the wane, and it is a matter of great doubt whether the half of them are paying expenses, for there are at least that many comparatively idle. A fair proportion of them have heretofore been employed in towing rafts, but the backwardness of the season having delayed this business it has proved a serious drawback on tug-owners. But there are those who never weary in such matters, who continue to build regardless of results in the future.—*Detroit Post.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Mineral Springs of the United States and Canada.

NOW READY:

THE MINERAL SPRINGS

OF THE

United States and Canada.

By GEO. E. WALTON, M. D.

1 Vol. 12mo. 389 pages. Price, $2.

This book is intended to be a complete manual of all the Mineral Spring Resorts in the United States and Canada, giving the best analyses of the waters, and the diseases in which they are known to be beneficial.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
549 and 551 Broadway, N.Y.

Sent free by mail to any address in the United States on receipt of the price.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Summer,

Although the mother of myriads of beautiful flowers, is apt to steal the roses from the cheeks of those who are exposed to its fiery breath. At this season, if there are any germs of disease in the system, the heat is pretty sure to develop them. The bilious, the dyspeptic, the nervous, the debilitated, suffer more at this period of the year than at any other. They, therefore, require an invigorating and regulating medicine, and this desideratum has been placed within the reach of all in the form of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. To recount the uses of this invaluable preventive and remedy, seems like repeating a familiar fact that has been notorious everywhere for many, many years. Who does not know that dyspepsia, billous disorders, constipation, diarrhœal affections, rheumatism, nervous complaints, kidney disturbances, and constitutional weakness, in both sexes, are relieved and radically cured by this powerful yet harmless vegetable preparation?

The Supreme Court of the United States

has recently given a decision in favor of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, enabling them to protect their designs from all other manufacturers who imitate and copy them.

PARTICULAR NOTICE

is requested to the fact that the same artists are engaged in the production of designs, whether for the Sterling Silver Department, or for the celebrated Gorham Plate, but the Company never reproduce in their Electro-Plate Department the designs which they devote to Sterling Silver. Each has its own special trade-mark, as follows, stamped upon every article:

Trade-mark for Gorham Sterling Silver. Trade-mark for Gorham Electro-Plate.

STERLING GORHAM MFG CO.

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
Providence, R. I., and No. 1 Bond-st., New York.
Manufacturers of Sterling Silver, Tea, Dessert, and Dinner Services, and Wedding Outfits; also, manufacturers of the celebrated Gorham Electro-Plate.

ON THE BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, DINNER AND SUPPER TABLE,

LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce

IS INDISPENSABLE.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York,
Agents for the United States.

A Physician's Office and Practice for Sale.

A large and well-established office business, together with elegantly furnished apartments. Price, $3,000 cash. Apply to DR. WARREN, at No. 167 South Clark-st., Chicago, before June 6.

PARASOLS, &c.

Parasols,

RIBBONS, & TIES.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

State and Twentieth, and Madison and Market-sts.

SPECIAL BARGAINS will be offered on MONDAY, June 2, and through the week, in Ladies' Embroidered Crepe de Chines, Grenadines, Checked, Striped, Polka Spot and Windsor Ties; Ladies' Square Silk Neck Hdkfs., reduced from $2.50 to $1.75, and from $2.00 to $1.00; full assortment of Plain and Watered Sash Ribbons; a fine line of Fans, including the new fashionable size, varying in price from $2.50 to $25.00.

In Parasols:

Plain and Embroidered Heavy Gros Grain; White, with Ivory Handle, for Lace Covers; and a fine assortment of

Sun Umbrellas,

With Oxydized Iron and Silver Chatelaines attached, the latest styles, and very popular.

DRESS GOODS.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,

MADISON AND PEORIA-STS.

DRESS GOODS

AT

INTERESTING PRICES.

Lot of Dress Linens at 12 1-2 cts., half price.

300 pcs Twilled Cashmeres, New Shades, 28 inches wide, 20 cts. yard, worth 40.

100 pcs handsome all-wool Cretonnes, elegant Shades, 55 cts., worth 85 cts.

Lot of Wide Japanese Stripes at 18 cts., heretofore 25 cts.

Large new assortment of Dress Goods on the cheap centre tables, at 18, 20, and 25 cts.

Silk and Wool Velours and Epinglines, new Spring Shades, 75 cts.; regular price, $1.25.

Handsome Lyons Roll Poplins, 75, 85, and $1.00, worth $1.00 to $1.75.

Extra quality Japanese Poplins, reduced to 25 cts., the best made.

Bargains in Japanese Silks from 40 cts up.

Bl'k Ground Striped Silks reduced to 65 cts

Bargains in Dark and Light Colored Stripe Silks at $1.00 and $1.25, just received.

CHEAPEST BLACK SILKS in the city.

Bargains in Black Grenadines.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave until 8 p. m.

For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Spring Lake, Fruitport, Manistee, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 7 p. m.

For St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, Tuesday Thursday, and Saturday, 11 p. m.

For Green Bay, Menominee, Oconto, and intermediate ports, tri-weekly, 7 p. m.

TO RENT.

OFFICES.

A few Very Desirable Offices are offered for rent in the Tribune Building.

Single or in suites.

With and without Vaults.

English Tile Floors throughout the Building.

Elevator running during all business hours.

These Offices are not equaled in the city.

The best for all classes of business requiring a central location. W. C. DOW.
Room 21 Tribune Building.

BANK STATEMENTS.

Report of the Condition OF THE Commercial National Bank OF CHICAGO,

At the close of Business, April 25, 1873.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,572,512.69
Overdrafts		2,054.90
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		480,000.00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	$163,195.41	
Due from National Banks	49,757.62	
Due from State Banks and Bankers	19,088.51	
		232,051.54
Banking House		
Furniture and Fixtures		8,715.18
Current Expenses		6,090.11
Cash Items (U. S. Revenue Stamps)		10,274.91
		1,493.00
Exchanges for Clearing House	$139,284.23	
Bills of National Banks	20,139.00	
Fractional Currency, inc. Nickels	1,357.31	
Legal Tender Notes	350,000.00	
		510,780.54
		$2,834,092.67

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$500,000.00
Surplus Fund		200,000.00
Exchange	$5,280.52	
Interest	34,763.68	
Profit and Loss	4,372.30	
		44,416.50
National Bank Circulation outstanding		430,100.00
Individual Deposits	$1,216,012.21	
Due to National Banks	158,232.33	
Due to State Banks and Bankers	285,331.64	
		1,659,576.17
		$2,834,092.67

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.:
I, George L. Otis, Cashier of "The Commercial National Bank of Chicago," do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEORGE L. OTIS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 31st day of May, 1873. JOHN B. MEYER, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: ALFRED COWLES, WM. H. PERRY, H. F. EAMES, Directors.

Report of the Condition OF THE Central National Bank OF CHICAGO,

At the Close of Business, April 25, 1873.

RESOURCES.

Notes and bills discounted		$159,883.21
Demand loans		81,400.00
Overdrafts		895.27
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		100,000.00
Other Stocks, Bonds, and Mortgages		11,000.00
Premium on Bonds		10,562.50
Due from Redeeming and Reserve agents	$26,905.89	
Due from other National Banks	22,484.50	
Due from Banks and Bankers	12,721.68	
		62,112.07
Furniture and Fixtures		4,765.73
Current Expenses	6,520.25	
Taxes	274.05	
		6,794.30
Cash items (including revenue stamps)		916.46
Legal Tenders	70,000.00	
Bills of other National Banks	4,646.00	
Fractional Currency, including Nickels	378.21	
		75,024.21
		$513,053.75

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$200,000.00
Discount	$6,670.94	
Exchange	662.44	
Interest	5,733.21	
		13,066.59
Circulation Outstanding		90,000.00
Individual Deposits		205,723.14
Certified Checks		4,264.02
		$513,053.75

State of Illinois, County of Cook:
I, James McK. Sanger, Cashier of the Central National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. McK. SANGER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 31st day of May, 1873. MACK. S. BRADY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: CHAS. V. MARSH, I. N. ASH, WM. F. ENDICOTT, Directors.

Report of the Condition OF THE FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO,

At the Close of Business, April 25, 1873.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$988,182.43
Overdrafts		807.61
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		419,000.00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	$160,080.49	
Due from other National Banks	31,314.88	
Due from other Banks and Bankers	3,025.85	
		194,421.22
Banking House	$6,000.00	
Other Real Estate	49,425.00	
Furniture and Fixtures	5,000.00	
		60,425.00
Current Expenses		9,239.71
Cash Items (including stamps)	$5,142.18	
Exchanges for Clearing House	72,329.87	
Bills of other National Banks	45,692.00	
Fractional Currency (including nickels)	1,288.48	
Legal-Tender Notes	240,000.00	
		364,452.53
		$2,036,528.50

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$500,000.00
Surplus Fund		100,000.00
Exchange	$3,638.03	
Interest	24,693.03	
Profit and Loss	23,078.80	
		51,409.86
National Bank circulation outstanding		377,100.00
Individual Deposits	$555,185.15	
Certified Checks	13,632.53	
Due to National Banks	256,198.12	
Due to other Banks and Bankers	183,002.84	
		1,008,018.64
		$2,036,528.50

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.:
I, Isaac G. Lombard, Cashier of the Fifth National Bank of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of May, 1873. EDWARD WALKER, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: C. B. SAWYER, N. LUDINGTON, C. R. BARTON, Directors.

Report of the Condition OF THE Union Stock Yard National Bank, OF CHICAGO,

At Lake, in the State of Illinois, at close of business, April 25, 1873.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$307,391.61
Overdrafts		3,153.46
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		100,000.00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents		167,212.60
Due from National Banks		75,406.11
Furniture and Fixtures		1,688.10
Current Expenses		6,342.59
Cash Items, including Stamps		294.12
Bills of National Banks		5,821.00
Fractional Currency, including Nickels		1,377.28
Specie—Coin		708.34
Legal Tender Notes		88,000.00
		$757,684.67

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$100,000.00
Surplus Fund		30,000.00
Discount	$2,334.52	
Exchange	12,723.93	
Interest	8,577.36	
Profit and Loss	5,480.02	
		30,615.83
National Bank Circulation outstanding		90,000.00
Individual Deposits	476,692.63	
Due to National Banks	16,961.65	
Due to State Banks and Bankers	13,412.56	
		507,068.84
		$757,684.67

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.
I, Edward S. Stickney, Cashier of the Union Stock Yard National Bank, of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. S. STICKNEY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this thirty-first day of May, 1873. GEO. E. CONRAD, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: WM. F. TUCKER, SAM'L M. NICKERSON, JOHN E. HOXIE, Directors.

SILKS, SHAWLS, &c.

SIMPSON, NORWELL & CO.,

79 & 81 STATE-ST.,

AND

196 & 198 WEST MADISON-ST.,

HAVE NOW IN STOCK FULL LINES OF NEW

Dress Goods!

SILKS, SHAWLS, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, PARASOLS, RIBBONS, and FANCY GOODS,

Which they are offering at very attractive prices. Have just added to our stock an elegant assortment of

LADIES' LINEN SUITS!

ALSO, A LARGE LOT OF

Straw Goods!

LADIES' BONNETS, LADIES' HATS, MISSES' HATS, BOYS' HATS,

Which we are offering at Retail at Wholesale Prices.

SIMPSON, NORWELL & CO.,
79 & 81 State-St., and
196 & 198 West Madison-st.

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

LIBRARY GIFT CONCERT.

$500,000 in Bank to Pay Gifts.

10,000 CASH GIFTS PAID IN FULL.

$100,000 for Only Ten Dollars.

Enough of the 100,000 tickets issued for the Third Grand Gift Concert, in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, having been sold to insure a full drawing, and the wish having been universally expressed that the 10,000 cash gifts offered should be drawn in full and paid in full without any scaling down, as heretofore, the Management, with the concurrence of the Trustees, determined to allow until July 8 for the sale of the remnant of tickets left on hand. The concert and distribution at first advertised for April 8 was therefore postponed to Tuesday, July 8, 1873, on which day, and no other, they will positively and unequivocally take place in Public Library Hall, Louisville, Ky.

At this grand concert the following cash gifts will be distributed by lot and paid in full to the ticket-holders who draw them:

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift ... $100,000
One Grand Cash Gift ... 50,000
One Grand Cash Gift ... 25,000
One Grand Cash Gift ... 20,000
One Grand Cash Gift ... 10,000
One Grand Cash Gift ... 5,000
24 Cash Gifts of $1,000 each ... 24,000
50 Cash Gifts of 500 " ... 25,000
80 Cash Gifts of 400 " ... 32,000
100 Cash Gifts of 300 " ... 30,000
150 Cash Gifts of 200 " ... 30,000
590 Cash Gifts of 100 " ... 59,000
9,000 Cash Gifts of 10 " ... 90,000

Total, 10,000 Gifts, all Cash ... $500,000

The money to pay all these gifts in full is now on deposit in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Louisville, and set aside for that purpose, and can only be used for that purpose, as will be seen by the following certificate of the Cashier:

OFFICE OF FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
LOUISVILLE, KY., April 7, 1873.

This is to certify that there is in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank to the credit of the Third Grand Gift Concert, for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, five hundred thousand dollars, which has been set apart by the Managers to pay the gifts in full, and will be held by the Bank and paid out for this purpose and this purpose only. R. S. VEECH, Cashier.

The party, therefore, who holds the ticket drawing the capital gift will get $100,000 in greenbacks, and so of the $50,000 gift, the $25,000, the $20,000, the $10,000, the $5,000, and all the other gifts, 10,000 in number, amounting to $500,000.

The remnant of unsold tickets will be furnished to those who first apply (orders accompanied by the money always having preference over others), at the following prices: Whole tickets, $10; halves, $5; and quarters, $2.50. Eleven whole tickets for $100, 56 for $500, 113 for $1,000, and 575 for $5,000. No discount on less than $100 worth of tickets at a time.

The concert and distribution of gifts will begin at 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning, July 8, in Public Library Hall, and the following will be the order of proceedings: First—Music by orchestral band. Second—Placing of tags (one for each ticket sold) in large wheel. Third—Placing of gifts in small wheel. Fourth—Music by orchestral band. Fifth—Explanatory remarks by President. Sixth—Drawing of first half of gifts. Seventh—Music by orchestral band. Eighth—Drawing of last half of gifts. Ninth—Placing of large wheel with tags in the hands of Committee appointed by audience. Tenth—Grand orchestral concert.

The music on this grand occasion will be the best that can be procured, and the gentlemen who count and place the tags and gifts in the wheels, and superintend the drawing and keep the record of the drawn numbers, will be chosen from the best known and most trustworthy citizens of the State. All will be so conducted as to be a perfect guaranty against complaint from any just source. Absent ticket-holders will find their interests as effectually protected as if they had been personally present at the drawing.

The payment of gifts will begin on Saturday, July 12, at 9 o'clock a. m. Tickets drawing gifts must be presented at Room No. 4, Public Library Building, where cash checks upon the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Louisville, or sight drafts upon the Fourth National Bank of New York, at the option of the holder, will be given for the tickets. All gifts not called for in six months from the drawing will be turned over to the Public Library fund.

For full particulars send for circulars, and for tickets send your money direct to headquarters at Louisville, Ky., to the following address:

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library of Kentucky,
Louisville, Ky.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

Warren Range

First Premium Am. Ins. 1871.

Double Elevated Oven, Warming Closet, Broiling Door, Fender Guard, Dumping and Shaking Grate, Direct Draft.

FULLER, WARREN & CO.,
Manufacturers, Troy, N. Y.
BRANCH HOUSES—New York, Cleveland and Chicago.

DIAMOND & RUBY FURNACES.

JAMES A. LAWSON, Patentee.

For Heating Churches, School Houses, Public Buildings and Private Residences.

FULLER, WARREN & CO.,
Manufacturers, Troy, N. Y.
BRANCH HOUSES—New York, Cleveland and Chicago.

STEWART STOVES.

1873 Pattern.

FOR SALE BY FULLER WARREN & CO.,
58 and 60 Lake-st., Chicago.

Also a full assortment of Stoves.

UNDERWEAR.

UNDERWEAR.

Spring and Summer Merinos, Angols Flannels, Silk, Lisle Thread, Jean, Linen, Jacconet, &c., in fine goods, at bottom prices.

WILSON BROS.,

S. E. cor. of State and Washington-sts., "Arcade Court," Clark-st., south of Madison, } Chicago.
And Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

The Manufacturers' National Bank

Has removed to its new office,

Southeast Corner of Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY AND COMMERCE

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 31.

During the past week the money markets both East and West have grown easier. It is possible that the fact that the National Banks have received the call for their statement, and naturally do not expect to have another one soon, induces them to let out money a little more freely, but aside from this the supply of money seems to be increasing. Deposits at the banks are as large as they have been for six months, and the supply of money offered in the open market is large enough to make a good demand for business paper.

There is considerable currency being sent to the various wheat markets in the Northwest to be used, doubtless, in paying for wheat which is now coming into the country stations much more rapidly than last week. The amounts of currency ordered from here to Milwaukee, Winona, Red Wing, and other places in that direction yesterday and to-day indicate a more active movement of the grain in the Northwest, and the probability of larger receipts both here and at Milwaukee next week.

Exchange was sold between banks to-day at 25 cents per $1,000 premium.

There has been but little done in local stocks during the past week.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week were:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$3,607,847.59	$312,963.18
Tuesday	2,939,911.98	252,116.58
Wednesday	3,058,924.30	316,523.22
Thursday	3,412,205.29	324,678.13
Friday	Holiday.	
Saturday	4,253,598.15	453,725.89
Total	$17,272,487.28	$1,660,006.90
Corresponding week last year	$15,196,828.13	$1,435,952.39

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	116⅛	116⅜
5-20s of '64	116⅛	116⅜
5-20s of '65	118	118¼
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	118¾	119
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	121⅛	121⅜
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	119¾	120
10-40s	114⅛	114⅜
U. S. 5s (new issue)	115⅛	115⅜
Gold (full weight)	117⅞	118
Gold Coupons	117⅞	118
Gold Exchange	....	118⅛
Sterling Exchange	108¾@109¾	
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100	& int.
Chicago City 7s	99½	& int.
Cook County 7s	99½	& int.
Illinois County and Township 10s		95@98

LAND WARRANTS.

160s War 1812	178	189
120s War 1812	136	143
160s not War 1812	176	187
120s not War 1812	133	140
Agricultural College Land Scrip		185

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Gage:

	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	150	...
Third National Bank	135	137
Fourth National Bank	...	100
Fifth National Bank	137	140
Union National Bank	135	...
Commercial National Bank	140	...
Merchants' National Bank	200	...
German National Bank	125	130
Manufacturers' National Bank	105	110
Northwestern National Bank	220	...
Corn Exchange National Bank	120	122
City National Bank	145	...
Cook County National Bank	100	...
National Bank of Illinois	112	...
National Bank of Commerce	104	...
Chicago City Railway	160	165
West Division Railway	175	180
North Division Railway	98	100
Pullman Palace Car	109	...
Elgin Watch Company	108	...
Chicago Gas-Light and Coke Company	108	110
Chamber of Commerce	95	97½
Traders' Ins. Co	100	...

SALES:

$10,500 Cook County National Bank at 101.
$3,550 Chamber of Commerce at 95.
$1,000 Traders' Insurance at 100.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Money was very easy to-day, opening at 7 per cent for call loans, and closing at 3 to 4 per cent.

Foreign exchange was stronger, and prime bankers advanced the rates to 108¾ for sixty days' sterling, and 109¾ for sight. The actual business was at a concession of 1-16 to ⅛ from the asking quotations. There were indications of a demand for remittance on account of called bonds, and no doubt bankers advanced the rates in anticipation of an increase in this demand before the closing of next Wednesday's mail.

Customs receipts to-day, $264,251.

The Syndicate estimates that only $6,500,000 gold will be paid out in the settlement of the $50,000,000 5-20 bonds called in for June 1.

To-day the Assistant Treasurer at this port paid out $3,900,000 gold on this account, Washington checks for the same having been presented. The National Banks subscribed for $8,000,000 of new fives, payable in gold, and the Syndicate had orders to buy gold therefor, but for some time past they have been picking up called bonds, which answer the same purpose for the Government, and facilitate the funding operation.

Gold was lower in the morning, and declined from 118¼ to 117⅞, but during the afternoon became firm and recovered to 118⅛ at the close. The rates paid for carrying were 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 per cent, and flat for borrowing.

The Assistant Treasurer paid out to-day on account of interest and in redemption of 5-20 bonds over $4,000,000. During the week $210,000 3 per cent certificates were redeemed with legal tenders, which leaves only $30,000 of these certificates outstanding.

Clearances, $90,449,000.

Governments were dull and steady all day.

State bonds ruled quiet; Tennessees heavy.

The stock speculation was very dull at the opening and close, but between the hours of 12 and 1 the dealings were more animated. The fluctuations, outside of Pacific Mail, were only ¼ to ⅜ per cent up to midday, but after that time a general advance of ⅛ to 1 per cent took place. This, however, was partially lost, but at the close prices advanced again to nearly the best figures of the day. There was no regular call this afternoon, out of respect to the memory of E. D. Stanton, a member of the Board, and this only added to the generally dull condition of affairs.

Sterling, 108¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	121¾	Coupons '67	121⅜
5-20s of '62	116⅛	Coupons, '68	119¾
Coupons, '64	116⅛	10-40s	114⅞
Coupons, '65	118⅜	Currency 6s	116⅛
Coupons, '65 (new)	119	New 5s	115⅞

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93½	Virginias, old	43
Tennessees, old	80	North Carolinas, old	28½
Tennessees, new	79½	North Carolinas, new	16
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	89	St Paul pfd	73¾
Western Union	85	Wabash	68¾
Quicksilver	39	Wabash pfd	80
Adams Express	92	Fort Wayne	93
Wells Fargo	80	Terre Haute	15
American Express	68¾	Terre Haute pfd	40
United States Ex	70¾	Chicago & Alton	109½
Pacific Mail	40⅝	Chicago & Alton pfd	110
New York Central	101⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	41¾
Erie	63⅝	C., C. & C.	87
Erie pfd	72	C., B. & Q.	102
Harlem	130	Lake Shore	91
Harlem pfd	130	Indiana Central	30½
Michigan Central	102	Illinois Central	113
Pittsburgh	87	Union Pacific stocks	37⅛
Northwestern	75	Union Pacific bonds	86⅛
Northwestern pfd	88	Central Pacific bonds	103½
Rock Island	108⅞	Del. Lack. & Western	103½
N. J. Central	105	Hartford & Erie	2½
St. Paul	55⅛		

REAL ESTATE.

Business in real estate has been rather dull again during the past week in comparison with the speculative activity of two months ago. There is, however, still a large amount of every class of property being sold except "inside" business property and first-class residence property in the central parts of the city. The great bulk of the business is still in the sale of cheap lots for immediate improvement, at prices ranging from $500 to $1,500 each. Next to this the activity is still in suburban lands. We hear of no less than four large sales of land at Washington Heights, at prices ranging from $1,000 to $1,500 per acre, none of which, however, have been finally closed up so as to transfer the land, the delay in getting abstracts of title being the chief obstacle. Several transactions in land near Cornell, and also near the Northwestern car-shops, are also awaiting the same kind of documents before they can be completed. The three neighborhoods above mentioned are the only suburban ones in which there is special activity. As for prices, there has been no noticeable change in any quarter for a couple of weeks past. Owners of land in the three above neighborhoods are offering a great deal of land for sale, but, feeling secure that the railroad facilities which they now possess must eventually make their property much more valuable than now, are not disposed to make any concessions in prices.

THE NORTHWESTERN CAR-SHOPS.

The walls of the round-house of the Northwestern Company are now about 10 to 12 feet high, and the work is being pushed with the greatest possible rapidity. As seen from the Washington street entrance to Central Park, it looks as big as Fort Sumter, and, when it is remembered that this is only one of a dozen as big that are to be built there, it will furnish an approximate notion of how the whole mass of buildings will help to break up the dead uniformity of the prairie northwest of the park.

J. D. Harvey has sold within the last ten days quite a number of lots in the Chicago & Northwestern Car-Shop Subdivision, for resident purposes. The West Chicago Land Company will commence the erection of fifteen six-room cottages in this locality next week.

A FINE BUSINESS BLOCK

has just been completed by the Ewing Estate, on the corner of West Madison and Peoria streets, to be known as the "Madison Block." It is a spacious three-story and basement brick with stone trimmings, with 150 feet frontage on Madison and 110 feet on Peoria streets. The first floor is designed for stores (wholesale and retail). The second floor is arranged for offices, but will have also a large dining hall and billiard hall. The third floor contains forty-five lodging-rooms, single and en suite, which are finely finished, and already furnished and ready for occupancy. This floor, in connection with the dining-room below, is, in fact, a new addition to the hotel capacity of the city.

Mr. George Sturges purchased, a few days ago, two lots 25x150 each, on the southwest corner of Pine and Huron streets, at $275 per front foot, and will build there this spring.

From the sales made by W. D. Kerfoot & Co., during the past three weeks we select the following as showing about the average range of prices in the various localities mentioned:

40x166 feet on east side of Fourth avenue, between Van Buren and Harrison streets, $16,000.
500 feet on Dupont Slip, $55,000.
25x132 feet on north side of Washington street, between Wood and Lincoln, $4,400.
Cottage and lot 139 Park avenue, $5,500.
66x132 feet on south side of Warren avenue, east of California, $2,600.
60x150 feet on east side of of North LaSalle street, north of Oak, $10,000.
5 lots on Van Horn street, near Ashland avenue, $4,400.
20 acres in Sec. 18, T. 38, R. 13, $8,000.
80 acres in Sec. 30, 38, 13, $12,000.
80 acres in Sec. 15, 39, 13, $8,000.
40 acres in Sec. 29, 39, 13, $40,000.
Cottage No. 180 Park avenue on leased lot, $6,000.
85x125 feet on Hermitage avenue just south of Polk, $3,000.
24x125 feet corner Walnut and Lincoln streets $3,125.
2 lots Dashiell street, near Thirty-eighth street, $1,400.

THE WEST SIDE PARKS.

The West Side Park Commissioners are trying hard to put at least a portion of Central park into a condition that will make it a pleasant place of resort this summer. The sum of about $75,000 has now been expended on this Park, and though a great portion of it has been for rudimentary work, such as drainage, enrichment of the soil, etc., an area of about one-tenth of the whole park has been beautified with green-sward and trees, and only lacks now the completion of a few good walks and driveways to make it a place of resort. It is intended to put these into a condition that will make them available for use so as to throw the eastern portion of the Park open to the public about the Fourth of July. It is just about

FORTY MINUTES' DRIVE

at an ordinary jog-trot from the Court-House to Central Park in the present condition of the roads. If the streets west of Western avenue were improved with gravel or macadam, or even if the dirt road were rolled so as to be smooth in dry weather, it would not be more than thirty minutes' drive. But for the great majority of people who cannot afford to own or hire horses, the chief obstacle to a visit to the park is

LACK OF MEANS OF TRANSIT.

The Madison street horse-cars now run no further than Western avenue, though the West Side Railway Company have intimated that they will soon extend their track to the Great Eastern Railroad, a distance of a quarter of a mile. This would bring the horse cars within one mile of Central Park. There is also an endeavor being made by some of the owners of property between Western avenue and the park to extend the track the remainder of the way to the park at their own expense if the railway company will operate it. The West Chicago Land Company, who are largely interested in making the land next west of the park accessible, will also probably aid the enterprise. The main entrance to the park for carriages will be from Washington street, which within a week will be rolled so as to make it good driving on the natural dirt road from the Great Eastern crossing to the park. This would only leave a gap of about ⅛ of a mile of poor road between the pavement on Warren avenue or West Washington street and the part of the latter street that will be made passable in dry weather by rolling. The view from the foundation of

THE FIRE MONUMENT,

which stands directly in the line of West Washington street, is fine in several directions. Looking back toward the city, the tall spire of the Union Park Church is the central object at the end of the street, and, though it is 2¼ miles distant from this entrance to Central Park, it seems not more than one. Looking directly west, the view is equally attractive. The suburban towns of Austin, Ridgeland, Oak Park, Harlem, River Forest, Maywood, and Melrose are all strung along the Northwestern Railroad, within a distance of 7 miles west from the park. The line of their location corresponds to the line of sight, and has the effect of grouping them together, so that they appear to be one town, with a group of four prominent church steeples rising from clusters of white cottages and trees.

ON CENTRAL PARK BOULEVARD

connecting Central Park with Humboldt Park a great deal of work has been done, and it begins to show what it will be when completed. On the entire distance between the two parks, about two miles, all the various roadways have been graded and are ready for the gravel, and six rows of trees of a uniform height of about 25 to 30 feet have been planted which are now alive and growing finely. For over a mile north of Humboldt Park also the boulevard has been planted with a fine double row of ashes and elms at least 30 feet high. In view of the limited amount of funds at the command of the West Side Park Board they have done much more than they get credit for in the popular mind. One reason is that their work is, in a manner, isolated and disconnected with the city by reason of the lack of any good driving road, or any convenient means of access by horse or steam cars. As for their work in the parks, and particularly in Central Park, it is probable it will

NEVER BE FULLY APPRECIATED

as it ought. The sites of the various West Side parks were as promising as it was possible for them to be as regards beautification. They were a perfectly dead-level of wet, clammy soil, on which nothing but willows or cottonwoods could be made to grow, at all. In Central Park a great excavation has been made for an ornamental lake, and the earth taken from it has been used to turn the original flat prairie into a gently rolling surface with elevations from eight to nine feet above the original surface. These have been made so natural, and begin to look so attractive with their green slopes and groups of trees, that nine persons out of ten would never suspect they were not made so by Nature, and that art had only laid out a few walks, trimmed out the natural growth of underbrush and trees, and planted some cultivated shrubs. Whereas, every feature that begins to look as if it might eventually be made the foundation of something attractive, has been created by art.

SUMMARY OF TRANSFERS FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, May 31: City property, number of sales, 150; consideration, $873,124. North of city limits, number of sales, 6; consideration, $29,316. South of city limits, number of sales, 31; consideration, $222,680. West of city limits, number of sales, 1; consideration, $28,800. Total sales, 188.

Total consideration, $1,153,920.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 31.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past forty-eight hours, and for the corresponding day one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	14,106	10,601	12,202	10,264
Wheat, bu	119,070	67,595	119,786	29,228
Corn, bu	188,260	784,735	308,273	814,830
Oats, bu	187,530	314,993	120,652	186,264
Rye, bu	3,529	15,160	725	3,104
Barley, bu	6,409	2,790	4,018	19,785
Grass seed, lbs	46,575	16,060	44,656	8,000
Flax seed, lbs	22,560	....	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	31,810	....	31,580	650
Cured meats, lbs	158,300	204,640	1341,639	767,538
Beef, brls	1	....	109	60
Pork, brls	....	95	128	907
Lard, lbs	147,489	38,580	294,705	220,267
Tallow, lbs	79,599	45,040	78,300	....
Butter, lbs	132,662	134,540	73,500	186,487
Live hogs, No	20,712	22,273	17,804	19,907
Cattle, No	5,258	5,886	5,751	6,087
Sheep, No	1,069	2,101	....	....
Hides, lbs	226,200	106,400	169,014	101,924
Highwines, brls	586	325	385	601
Wool, lbs	453,364	253,980	293,570	132,177
Potatoes, bu	13,697	13,132	3,991	900
Lumber, m ft	12,450	10,683	5,883	3,958
Shingles, m	3,327	3,300	2,508	4,765
Lath, m	708	771	507	232
Salt, brls	....	....	2,517	2,626

Withdrawn from store on Thursday and Friday for city consumption: 690 bu wheat; 3,429 bu corn; 3,748 bu oats; 251 bu rye; 3,520 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the week: 3,763 bu wheat; 10,497 bu corn; 17,652 bu oats; 3,770 bu rye; 12,169 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store during the two days ending with 10 o'clock this morning: 204 cars wheat; 445 cars corn; 5,800 bu unmerchantable do, by canal; 232 cars oats; 11 cars rye; 2 cars barley. Total (894 cars), 406,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this point during the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.

	May 31, 1873.	May 24, 1873.	June 1, 1872.
Flour, brls	49,122	48,952	33,268
Wheat, bu	339,050	262,325	150,427
Corn, bu	510,720	574,499	2,113,408
Oats, bu	513,580	420,540	845,103
Rye, bu	12,614	14,415	31,135
Barley, bu	16,000	9,800	19,525
Live hogs, No	51,573	51,453	67,223
Cattle, No	20,169	18,629	16,097

SHIPMENTS.

	May 31, 1873.	May 24, 1873.	June 1, 1872.
Flour, brls	41,267	57,306	34,099
Wheat, bu	355,958	411,068	185,846
Corn, bu	816,572	764,669	1,660,479
Oats, bu	456,806	448,326	516,641
Rye, bu	40,725	25,837	25,114
Barley, bu	10,883	13,111	28,174
Live hogs, No	41,231	45,530	48,294
Cattle, No	17,772	16,464	14,817

The rapid decrease in the amount of our stocks of grain, especially in wheat, is due to two causes. The receipts are lighter than the average, except in oats, having been kept back by bad weather, or diverted to other points through dissatisfaction with the inspection. Then the shipping movement is really a free one, and in such few hands (by lake) that shippers are able to dictate in regard to rates. This being the case, there is a better margin of profit than usual to the shipper. The history of the grain trade in the past shows that fully two-thirds of the time our market has been relatively higher than New York. Hence shippers have been losers.

There is, however, one important element of loss to shippers in the past, which is only indirectly connected with differences in price in the two cities, and which the shippers have it in their power to remedy. It is a notorious fact that a great proportion of the grain shipped from Chicago to New York, by Chicago parties, is sold to arrive on the seaboard, and that such sale has often been nothing more than a call to the New York operator. When the grain arrives it is taken all right if there be a profit in it; but if the market have declined materially between the times of buying and arrival the grain is carefully inspected, and has often been refused under such circumstances on the ground that it was not equal to sample. It is useless for the shipper to protest in such cases, because he has no security, and cannot afford to pay demurrage; hence he is obliged to put the grain on the market, and perhaps sells it to the same man at the market price of that day, which may be several cents below the price first agreed upon.

It is no wonder that under such circumstances many would-be shippers hold back, as only a few can wield capital enough to be able to take the chances. And this is the great secret of our present low rates of lake freight: the absence of competition among shippers. It would seem, however, that Chicago is now influential enough to have a voice in the matter, and it is probable that so long as our Chicago shippers are obliged to take grain on the graded plan their best course would be to insist on delivering it by grade, not by sample. They could then demand marginal references which would protect them against the mean evasions from which they have so severely suffered in the past.

A good deal of grumbling is heard on the Board of Trade in regard to our Chicago inspection of grain. A while ago it was corn; now it is wheat. A good deal of wheat has been recently inspected in as No. 3, which weighs 56½@57 lbs to the measured bushel, and is claimed to be sound and reasonably clean, as required for No. 2 spring, which need not weigh more than 56 lbs to the measured bushel. The receivers of this grain claim that their principals have not justice done them, and will send the rest of their grain elsewhere. We know nothing of the rights of these cases. There is no doubt that it would be very pleasant to some Inspectors to put grain in the highest grade it will bear, and equally pleasant to some others to exhibit their critical judgment by spying out reasons for grading the other way. The duty of the Chief Inspector is to see that neither of these leanings be followed, because any departure from the golden mean, in either direction, is injustice to some. But the rules require to be properly interpreted, as the gravest cruelties have often been perpetrated in the name of justice, and in accordance with the letter of the law.

We note that several parties who have hitherto resisted the payment of fees for the out-inspection of grain, claiming that they did not want such service performed, are being threatened with suits, and some have paid rather than go to law. It is understood that some of these gentlemen have offered to the Commissioners to make up a test case; but that request was not acceded to. It is thought probable that the parties interested will take concerted action, with intent to prove that the State has no constitutional right to exact fees for such service when the owners of the grain do not want the Inspectors to meddle with it.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were moderately active to-day, and most of them were steady, though the preponderant tendency was to weakness. The business transacted was nearly all of the speculative order; selling up to June deals, or changing over into future months, so as to prepare for deliveries on Monday. There was not so much selling to do as was expected, many of the shorts having been filled yesterday. The weather was fine, and the receipts large, showing that in this direction there was no suspension of effort on Decoration Day.

Dry goods jobbers report continued quiet in that department of trade, the principal inquiry, as for some time past, being in the shape of small orders of a miscellaneous character, to complete assortments; consequently, the tone of the market is not particularly buoyant, though with the exception of certain lines of goods now out of season, and some unpopular makes, the quotations are pretty generally adhered to. The grocery trade was again dull, with little or no alteration in prices. Coffees are still held with pronounced firmness, and syrups, molasses, spices, and rice, are also fairly firm, but aside from these there is some shading. The extreme low prices of sugars are attracting the attention of buyers and liberal orders are being placed, but the market is still lacking in strength, large orders being filled at a concession from the quotations. Teas are more settled and steadier. A steadily fair demand exists for good to choice butter, and stocks are kept down to a low point. Choice yellow is chiefly inquired for, and sales were readily effected at 23@25c. The poorer sorts sold anywhere from 10c to 18c. Bagging continues quiet and easy at 36½c for Stark, 35c for Ludlow, 34½c for Lewiston, and 32½c for American. There was a moderate amount of trading in the cheese market at the prices current earlier in the week, or at 12½@13½c for New York factory, and at 11@12½c for Western do. Coal was again unsettled, the tendency being downward. Only a small business was doing at $10.00 for Lackawanna and Erie; $9.00@9.50 for Blossburg, and at $6.00 for Wilmington. In the fish and dried fruit markets there were no new developments, the former continuing fairly active at firm prices, and the latter ruling quiet and easy. Hay was in light supply and firmer. Under a good demand sellers were asking and obtaining 50c per ton advance. The hide and leather markets were quiet as previously quoted. A liberal movement in the leading oils was witnessed, and carbon, linseed, turpentine, and whale were quoted firm. Lard oil was steady at the decline recently noted. There were no noticeable changes in paints, pig iron, tobacco, and wood.

The demand for lumber at the yards continues active, the movement being confined mostly to common building material and fencing. Prices are easy for the lower grades, but strong for the higher ones. The offerings at the docks were very large, and the demand moderate, and mainly from local dealers. Metals, iron, and steel were in light request. The market for metals is steady at quotations. Nails are fairly active at $5.00, with 12½c off for 100 keg lots. Wool and broom corn easier, unchanged. Hops were dull and nominally lower. Hungarian seed was in moderate request at $1.20@1.35. Other seeds were quiet and unchanged. Potatoes were dull and lower. Choice green fruits were in fair request and steady. There was no change in the poultry market; choice chickens sold readily at former prices, but turkeys were dull. Eggs were in fair supply and demand at 13¾@14c.

Highwines were dull, and 1c lower than the price at which the last reported sales were made, receding to the lowest bid of Thursday, in consequence of the fact that the late advance was not sustained in New York. Sales were reported to-day of 100 brls at 90c per gallon. The market closed at 90c bid, and 90½c asked.

Lake freights were less active at yesterday's reduced rates, at 4½c for corn to Buffalo; 5c (nominal) for wheat to do; 10½c for corn, and 11½c for wheat, to Kingston or Oswego; and 25c for corn on through rate to Boston. A total of 5 charters was reported to-day, which will carry out 127,000 bu corn.

Provisions were quiet and irregular. Mess pork was weak, and declined 25c per brl, being freely offered on the more deferred options, with a paucity of buyers. This caused a weakening in cash lots, though there was not much on the market for immediate delivery. Lard was a shade firmer, yesterday's outside quotations being freely bid, but was generally held off the market. Meats were quiet but firm; they are believed to be in very light stock and few hands, recent shipments having been liberal, and it is probable that a considerable proportion of those now here are simply awaiting shipment, and will be forwarded within a few days. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller June, $15.85@16.00; do seller July, $16.25@16.30; do seller August, $16.45@16.50; lard, cash or seller June, $8.50@8.55; do seller July, $8.80@8.85; do seller August, $9.00; summer do, $8.00. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@12c. Dry salted meats quotable at 6⅝@6½c for shoulders; 8⅝@8½c for short ribs; and 8⅝@8¾c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 6⅝@6¾c. English meats, 8⅝@8¾c for short ribs; 8⅞@9c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 7½c for shoulders; 9½c for clear ribs; 9¾c for short clear, and 13@14½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00@9.25; extra mess do, $10.00@10.25; beef hams, $28.00@29.50. City tallow, 7¾@8c; grease quotable at 5¼@6¾c. Sales were reported of 1,000 brls pork, seller June, at 16.00; 500 brls do at $15.90; 700 brls do at $15.85; 1,000 brls do seller July at $16.40; 500 brls do at $16.30; 500 brls do at $16.25; 500 brls do seller August at $16.50; 600 tcs lard seller June at $8.55; 100 tcs do at $8.50; 1,250 tcs do seller July at $8.80; 100 tcs do at $8.75; 100,000 lbs short ribs seller July at 8⅝c; 100 boxes long hams (17 lbs) at 10½c; 65 tcs sweet pickled hams (20 lbs) at 10c.

The *Daily Commercial Report* gives the following as the shipments of provisions from this point for the week ending May 29, 1873, and since Nov. 1, 1872; also comparative figures:

	Pork, brls.	Lard, tcs.	Hams tcs.	Should'rs lbs.	Middles, lbs.
W'k edg May. 29	1,265	3,338	1,551	211,000	966,700
Same week '72	2,095	1,287	1,148	229,000	587,000
Since Nov. 1, '72	193,084	170,281	65,901	38,207,414	159,744,768
Same time '71-72	91,053	153,109	65,283	30,318,661	96,238,213

The shipments in detail were as follows: Shoulders, 206 tcs; short rib, 40 bxs; short clear, 16 bxs; long clear, 64 bxs; long rib, 57 bxs; Cumberlands, 10 bxs; Stretfords, 95 bxs; Staffordshire, 45 bxs; South Staffordshire, 75 bxs; long hams, 180 bxs; Birmingham, 49 bxs; Irish cut, 25 bxs; bacon, 271 bxs; Staffordshire hams, 10 bxs; clear backs, 28 bxs; bellies, 14 bxs; middles, — bxs; Belfast tongues, 50 brls; beef tongues, 75 brls; beef, 375 brls; tallow, 140 pkgs; hocks, 5 brls; S. R. middles, 7,066 pcs; shoulders, 6,256 pcs; provisions, 300 bxs.

Flour was in better demand than on Thursday, both on local and shipping account, and was steady at former prices. The inquiry was chiefly for Minnesota extras. Bran was plenty, but firmer. Sales were reported of 25 brls winter extras at $9.20; 100 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras at $8.00; 100 brls do at $7.25; 100 brls do at $7.00; 100 brls do at $6.80; 200 brls do at $6.75; 1,650 brls do on private terms. Total, 2,375 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $8.50, and 30 tons do at $8.25, both on track. The following was the closing range of prices:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 8.50	@11.00
Red winter extras	7.00	@ 8.50
Good to choice spring extras	6.25	@ 7.50
Low to medium	5.00	@ 6.00
Minnesotas (patent)	8.00	@11.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.50	@ 8.00
Spring superfines	3.00	@ 5.00
Rye flour	4.15	@ 4.40
Bran	8.25	@ 8.75

Wheat was active and strong early; then dragged, and ruled rather weak during the regular session. The early strength was predicated upon the advance in Liverpool yesterday, and the expectation of a good demand from the short interest, especially on cash wheat. There was quite a flurry about 10 o'clock, and cash wheat sold freely at $1.30½@1.31; but the demand was satisfied with about 50,000 bu, and the market receded to about $1.29½ for car lots, with $1.29¼ for round lots, closing at $1.28 asked for the latter. There was a moderate inquiry for the June option up to 11 o'clock, but little afterwards, though it is believed that a good many trades were left unprovided for, as some of the June shorts think it will pay them best to fill in late in the month. Hence it was anticipated that deliveries will be very light on Monday, and there can scarcely be much cash wheat offered next week beyond the current receipts. The option opened at $1.27⅝, advanced to $1.28¼, and receded to $1.27¾; stood there for some time, then sunk to $1.26¾, and closed at the inside. Seller July was neglected, but averaged about 1c below June, closing little better than nominal at $1.25¾. Seller August was nominal at $1.20½@1.21, and seller the year at $1.14@1.15, with one or two sales early at the outside. No. 1 spring was very heavy, at $1.33, closing lower. No. 3 spring closed nominal at $1.18½, and rejected do was dull and unsalable. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 1 spring at $1.33; 10,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.31; 35,000 bu do at $1.30½; 15,000 bu do at $1.30; 47,200 bu do at $1.29½; 22,800 bu do at $1.29¼; 1,800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.19½; 7,200 bu do at $1.19. Total, 140,200 bu.

Corn was less active than the average of the past week, though a fair business was transacted at about the same prices of yesterday. There was not much shipping demand, except for rejected, the trading being mostly in options. Seller June was relatively weak, being liberally offered by parties who have it coming to them on Monday; while the more deferred options were strong, as there was an extensive demand for them from the sellers for June, who wanted to keep in the deal without carrying the grain. The general feeling, till near the close, was one of strength in the future, as it is thought the receipts will be light for several weeks yet, and it is rumored that a combination of capitalists has bought up a large percentage of the corn now in crib, and intend to hold it over till next year. Seller June opened at 39c, advanced to 39½c, and declined to 39c at the close; seller July sold at 42¼@42½c; seller August at 44⅝@45c; and seller the month, or regular No. 2, at 38⅝@39c, all closing at the inside. New receipts of No. 2 closed at 40½c, and No. 1 at 41c. Cash sales were reported of 2,800 bu No. 1 at 41½c; 3,200 bu do at 41¼c; 4,000 bu do at 41c; 3,600 bu yellow at 41½c; 2,400 bu do at 41—c; 4,800 bu do at 41c; 2,800 bu do at 40⅝c; 1,600 bu do at 40½c; 7,600 bu No. 2 at 40½c; 16,000 bu do at 40¼c; 2,400 bu do at 40½c; 3,200 bu do at 40c; 4,000 bu do at 39c; 39½c; 5,000 bu do at 39½c; 40,000 bu do at 39c; 15,000 bu do at 38⅞c; 10,000 bu do at 40⅝c, free on board; 25,600 bu rejected at 37⅞c; 400 bu no grade at 33c; 2,000 bu do at 32c; 2,800 bu do at 31½c. Total, 159,200 bu.

Oats were dull and ⅛@⅜c lower, in consequence of large receipts and an utter absence of shipping demand, orders having fallen off under increasing arrivals and the knowledge that large quantities of oats are gathered along the lines of railroad tributary to this city waiting to come in. We note here that it is reported that nearly all the oats now here are held on account of parties in Ohio and Indiana. Seller June opened at 31⅝c, improved to 31⅞c, and receded to 31⅝c at the close. Seller July sold at 33⅝@33⅞c, and seller the month at 31⅝@31½c, both closing at the inside. Strictly fresh receipts closed at 31½c. Cash sales were reported of 28,800 bu at 32c; 3,000 bu at 31¾c; 4,200 bu at 31⅝c; 15,000 bu at 31½c; 10,000 bu at 31⅜c; 3,000 bu rejected at 28⅝c; 4,800 bu do at 28⅜c. Total, 68,800 bu.

Rye was in fair demand at Thursday's prices, though the receipts were more liberal. Sales were reported of 3,600 bu No. 2 at 68½c, and 400 bu by sample at 70½c.

Barley was inactive, except the sale of 600 bu by sample at 92c, and nominally unchanged. The range is about 70@78c for No. 2, 63@75c for No. 3, and 43@49c for rejected; the inside in the Rock Island Elevator, and the outside in other houses.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was moderately active, but weak, declining ⅛c, and closing at the inside at $1.27¼@1.27⅜ cash; $1.26¼ seller June, and $1.25⅛ seller July. Corn was quiet, and declined ⅛c, closing at 38⅝@38¾c seller June, and 42@42½c seller July. Other grain and provisions were neglected.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 31.

ALCOHOL—Was in fair demand at $1.82@1.87 for 94 per cent proof.

BEANS AND PEAS—There was a moderate inquiry for beans at the prices given below. Peas were quiet. Choice hand-picked navies, $2.50@2.60; do mediums, $2.40@2.45; inferior grades, $1.25@2.00; green peas (in brls), $1.40@1.50; yellow do (in bags), $1.25.

BUTTER—The condition of the butter market was essentially the same as on the preceding days of the week, a fair local and outside demand existing at nominally unchanged prices. Stocks are reported light all around, and prices appear to have about touched bottom. We quote: Strictly choice yellow, 22@25c; medium to good, 18@20c; inferior to common 10@16c.

BAGGING—Dealers report a continuance of the quiet that has so long prevailed in this department of trade, and the feeling is still a little weak. In a small way full prices are being realized, but anything like liberal orders are filled at a concession. We quote: Stark, 36½c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34½c; American, 32c; Amoskeag, 32½c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 26@28c; wool sacks, 67½c.

BROOM CORN—Good corn is moving freely and is quite firm. We repeat: No. 1 hurl, 6@7c; No. 1 stock braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½@4c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Continue to meet with a moderate inquiry. Portland cement is steady at $7.00@7.50. Pressed brick are dull, but there is rather more doing in common. Quotations are as follows: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.00@7.50 per barrel; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 per brl; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 85c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.00@2.50; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@60.00; building brick (common), $7.00@7.50; sewer brick, $10.00; country brick, $12.00, delivered; Milwaukee pressed, $32.50, del.; do common, $14.00; Racine pressed, $30.00, del.; do common, $14.00; Indiana pressed, $22.00@24.00; do common, $12.00; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 50 per cent is made to dealers.

	First quality.	Double strength.
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x14 to 10x15	8.10	12.00
12x18 to 16x20	9.25	16.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x28 to 24x30	13.00	21.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	45.00

CHEESE—Prices underwent no quotable change. Fine goods are meeting with a tolerably fair demand, and being in moderate supply are firmly held, but low grades are dull with prices weak and variable. We repeat our list, as follows: New York factory, new, 12½@13½c; Elgin factory, 12½@13½c; Ohio factory, new, 11@12½c; Western factory, new, 11@12½c.

COAL—This market was unsettled, some dealers favoring a reduction of $1.00 per ton in the price of anthracite, while others seem disposed to hold the market where it is. It is claimed that the higher rates of freight, and the enhanced cost at the mines leave but a small profit even at the present quotations: Lehigh, lump, $12.00; prepared, $12.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.00; Indiana cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $8.50; Kirkland grate, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Was in moderate request. We again quote: Pork barrels at $1.25@1.35; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 48@57c; pork staves, rough, $17.00@20.00; do bucked or sawed, $20.00@25.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $24.00@28.00; do bucked, $30.00@33.00; flour staves, $9.00@11.00; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—Were in better supply, and active demand on local account at 13¾@14c. Sales include 425 cases at 14c; 1,500 doz at 13¾c.

FEATHERS—Are scarce and firm, being in excellent demand. We repeat: Prime to choice live geese at 75@77c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 82@87c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers, 45@70c; chicken, 8@10c.

FISH—There was not a single new feature to note in connection with the fish market, business continuing steadily good, while prices are firm and uniform. The supply is light, both of lake and salt water descriptions. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $6.87½@7.00; No. 2 do, $6.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.50@11.75; No. 1 bay, $9.50@9.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $8.50@8.75; No. 1 shore kits, $1.95@2.00; bank codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.50@6.75; George's codfish, $6.75@7.00; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 28@30c; box herring, scaled, 35@37c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Were again quoted quiet, and generally easy, prunes and blackberries alone being firm. The market is liberally stocked both with domestic and foreign fruits, and orders are usually filled at inside to medium figures. We repeat our list: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9½c; figs, drums, 11@14c; figs, box, 14½@16c; Turkish prunes, 9½@10c; raisins, $2.35@2.45; Zante currants, 7½@7¾c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan do, 6@7c; Western do, 5@5½c; Southern do, 4@5c; peaches, pared, 17@19c; peaches, halves, 6@6½c; do, mixed, 4½@5c; blackberries, 9@9½c; raspberries, 40@41c; pitted cherries, 22@24c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@23c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 9@9½c; pecans, 11@12c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 4½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Choice fruit sold readily at full prices. Strawberries were in fair request at 20@35c. Cherries were slow at 30@40c per quart. Currants at 25c. We quote: Apples, good to choice, $4.00@5.00 per brl; fancy, $5.50@6.50 from store. Lemons, $8.00@9.00. Oranges, $8.00@10.00. Pineapples, $2.50@4.50 per doz. Bananas $3.00@7.00 per bunch. Gooseberries, 10@12½c per quart. Strawberries, 20@35c. Cherries, 30@40c. Currants, 25c.

GROCERIES—A light business was done in staple and fancy groceries at prices not ranging materially from those current yesterday. The demand was chiefly in the shape of mail orders, very few interior merchants being visible. The following quotations are furnished:

BI CARB. SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 33@33½c; O. G. Java, 27½@28½c; Java, No. 2, 26½@27c; fancy Rio, 24½@25c; choice do, 24½@24¾c; prime Rio, 24@24½c; good do, 23½@23¾c; common do, 22½@23c; roasting do, 21½@22c; Singapore, 24½@24¾c; Costa Rica, fancy, 25@25½c; do, prime, 24½@24¾c; Maracaibo, 23½@24c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20@20½c; stearine, full weight, 15@15½c; do short weight, 14@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 8¾@9c; Louisiana, 7½@8¾c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13@13¼c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 11½@12c; A, standard, 10⅞@11c; do No. 2, 10⅝@10⅞c; B, 10⅝@10⅞c; extra C, 10⅜@10⅝c; C No. 2, 10¼@10½c; yellow C, 10@10¼c; choice brown, 10@10½c; prime do, 9¾@9⅞c; fair do, 9@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 9¾@10c; fair do, 9@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9¾@10c; do prime, 9½@9⅝c; do fair, 8¾@9½c; common, 7½@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, 70@73; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@83c; do prime, 73@78c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia 38@40c; pepper, 23½@24½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 6½@6¾c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

HAY—As the receipts do not equal the demand, prices are firmer, advancing 50c per ton all round. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $16.50@17.50; timothy, loose pressed, $16.00@17.00; prairie pressed, $12.50@14.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $16.00@18.00; prairie, loose, $14.00@16.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The hide trade was quiet, and prices were without quotable change. We repeat our list as follows: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured light, 10½@11c; do heavy, 9½@10c; part cured, 9@9½c; green calf, 15@16c; veal kip, 12½@13c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 21c; dry salted, 17@18c; dry flint, 19@20c; long-haired kip, 10½c; deacon skins, 45@55c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

HOPS—Are dull and nominally lower. Common to choice Western are quoted at 25@40c; choice Eastern, 45@48c.

IRON AND STEEL—The trade remains about the same, the demand is limited to small lots, and prices rule easy for common and steady for imported stock, as follows:

Iron	4 3-10	@ 4 5-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6	@ 6 5-10	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6½	@ 7	rates
Russia iron		20@21c	rates
Russia iron, No. 1 stained		18c	℘ lb
Norway iron	9	@ 9½c	℘ lb
Norway nail rods	9½	@10c	℘ lb
German plow steel	11	@12c	℘ lb
English cast plow steel	12	@12½c	℘ lb
American tool steel	17½	@18c	℘ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20	℘ lb
English tool steel	21½	@23	rates
English spring steel	11	@12½c	rates

LEATHER—We quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ℘ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ℘ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ℘ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ℘ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	25@ 27
Collar, ℘ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@ 35
Rough upper damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@ 37
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.50
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.01@ 1.65

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Most of the dealers report a light trade. The quoted prices are for the most part sustained, as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.50; do, 12x12, $15.00; do, 14x20, $15.50; do, roofing, IC, $14.00; do, 20x28, $29.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 20 per cent is made from the list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; by car load, 7¼c.

NAILS—Were in fair demand at $5.00 rates, with 12½c off for 100 keg lots: 10@60d, per keg, $5.00 rates; 8d do, $5.25; 6d do, $5.50; 4d do, $5.87½; 3d do, $6.50; 3d do, fine, $8.00; 2d do, $8.25; clinch, $7.37½; 12½c off for 100 keg lots.

NAVAL STORES—Continue active and steady. We quote: Manilla rope, ℘ lb, 19c; sisal rope, ℘ lb, 16@17c; hemp sash cord, ℘ lb, 20@25c; marline, ℘ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ℘ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ℘ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ℘ brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, brl, $5.00@6.00.

OILS—A liberal business was doing in this department, and prices were generally well sustained, lard oil being the only description showing weakness. Linseed is tending higher. We quote: Carbon, 19@19½c; extra oil, 73c; No. 1, 68@70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, $1.00; do boiled, $1.05; whale, 87c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats foot, oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 70c; straits, 75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 56@57c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 20c; naphtha, common, 16@17c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Prices were unchanged, the following being current:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$11.00@11.50
Fancy brands	9.00@10.50

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	11.50@12.00

COLORS.

Masury's railroad colors	11.50
Palace car colors in cans	9.50@10.50@12.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50@ 3.75
English Ven. red	4.00
English orange mineral	15.50@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
English vermilion, per lb	1.30@ 1.45
Scarlet vermilion	23.00
Paris white	3.50@ 4.00
Whiting	2.00@ 2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½@3¾c
In bladders	3¾@4 c

PIG IRON—A moderate amount of trading was done at the annexed quotations: Scotch (according to brand), $62.00@66.00; Tuscarora was, $61.00; Massillon, $61.00; Lake Superior, $58.00@59.00; Chicago stone coal, $57.00; Missouri stone coal, $57.00@58.00.

POULTRY—Choice chickens were salable at $4.00@5.00; spring do at $2.50@3.00. Turkeys were in light request at 12@13c for choice. Geese sold at $4.00. Sales comprise 14 coops extra large chickens at $5.00; 16 coops at $4.50; 6 coops spring do at $2.50@3.00; 2 coops geese at $4.00.

POTATOES—Were dull and weak at 45@50c for peachblows on track. New potatoes were very slow, quotable at $2.50@4.00 per brl. Sales include 2 cars peachblows at 50c divd; 1 car do at 45c on track.

SALT—Dairy and the finer grades were in fair request. Coarse salt is quiet. We quote: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.10; ground solar, $2.10; dairy, without bags, $3.50; dairy, with bags, $4.50@4.75; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.50; ground alum, $2.30@2.40; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SEEDS—Hungarian met with a moderate inquiry, but there was very little doing in other seeds. Timothy sold at $4.25 for prime common; millet at 75c; Hungarian at $1.20@1.35. We note the following sales: 50 bags prime timothy at $4.25; 165 bags choice Hungarian at $1.35; 51 bags at $1.22½; 35 bags fair at $1.20; 28 bags millet at 75c.

TEAS—Were in fair demand with prices steadier. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 70@95c; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 70c@$1.00; choice Pingsue, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 85c@$1.00; fair to good do, 65@75c; common do, 40@45c; common do, 40@45c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Remains steady as previously quoted. Fine goods are firm:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@36c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—There was fair activity in the wood market, and the quotations were firmly sustained: Beech, $9.00; maple, $10.00; hickory, $11.00; slabs, $6.00, delivered.

VEGETABLES—The market is now supplied by the local gardeners, and shipped stuff, unless strictly fresh, sells slowly. Peas are lower. Prices for all vegetables favor buyers, as dealers are anxious to close out, it being Saturday. We quote: Peas, $2.00@2.25 per bu; string beans, $3.00 per box; cucumbers, 75@90c per doz; new onions, per brl, $7.00; spinach, 50c@$1.00 per brl; radishes, 25@40c; squash, 7@8c per lb; asparagus, 50@75c; pie plant, 1@2½c per lb; lettuce, 25@50c per doz; cabbage, $1.50@2.00 per doz; turnips, 30@50c per doz; beetsat 30@40c per doz; tomatoes, $3.00; carrots, 40@50c.

WOOL—Now and then sales of old are made to Western mills, but aside from this trade is very quiet. *Harding, Gray & Dewey's Boston Wool Circular* reports a fair demand for straight lots of fleece super and X pulled and new California. The bulk of the trade has been confined to the latter clip, and a large portion of the California clip will probably pass into the hands of the manufacturers before new Western fleeces make their appearance. Prices range from 25@30c. They give the following concerning Western wools: "From Kentucky there is nothing new to report. The clip is still quite backward, and held at prices above the views of buyers; and from all points West new wool will be later than usual. Even fat sheep wool comes forward slowly, but very little having as yet been received, although the article is now arriving more freely at Philadelphia, and brings 35c there. A few thousand pounds sold here at 37½c per lb. Fleeces are very scarce, but cannot be quoted over 50@55c for Ohio and Pennsylvania, including desirable lots of X and XX at 52½@55c; and straight lots of Wisconsin range from 46@50c per lb. Prices, in fact, have been quite steady during the week, and the transactions do not indicate any change." Old wool is quotable as follows:

Tub, washed, extra medium	50@52c
Tub, washed, common to fair	45@48c
Common dingy	40@45c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	43@45c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	37@42c
Fleece, washed, medium light	43@45c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	37@42c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	28@30c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	27@30c
Super, pulled	38@43c
Extra, pulled	38@44c

Burry wool 10@20c less.

Prices for new wool will probably be from 3@5c lower than the above.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending Saturday Evening, May 31.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 31.

The receipts of live stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	6,057	5,520	152
Tuesday	5,166	8,258	1,583
Wednesday	3,216	13,848	629
Thursday	3,086	12,632	452
Friday	2,167	8,080	617
Saturday	800	6,500	80
Total	20,492	55,238	3,513
Last week	17,805	48,575	5,421
Week before last	22,070	72,723	....

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,603	3,777	....
Tuesday	2,740	6,312	404
Wednesday	2,643	7,992	712
Thursday	2,966	9,161	....
Friday	2,785	8,643	....
Total	14,737	35,885	1,116
Last week	16,704	44,243	1,526
Week before last	18,309	52,212	370

CATTLE—The week just closed has witnessed no very pronounced change in the situation of the cattle market, the quality of the stock offered for sale and the character of the demand being essentially the same as during last week and the previous one. Had the supply embraced fewer good to choice steers of from 1,250 to 1,450 lbs average, and a larger amount of butchers' stuff, and fat pony steers of from 1,050 to 1,150 lbs average, the daily arrivals would not have proved oppressive, and prices would no doubt have been fairly sustained all around. But the receipts of fat steers of heavy weight have steadily exceeded the wants of shippers, and they have been enabled to fill their orders at materially lower rates, the decline reaching 15@25c per 100 lbs. The offerings of good to choice cows and light fleshy steers, such as our city butchers seek, have fallen considerably short of the demand, and not only have last week's prices been firmly maintained, but for the more desirable lots there were ready buyers at a substantial advance. The present scarcity of this description of stock is not likely to prove more than temporary, and drovers will promote their own interests by exercising considerable caution in handling such. In stock steers only a limited amount of trading has been done, the supply proving extremely light. Prices are nominal at $4.00@4.90 for common to good grades. New milch cows are in fair request and in moderate supply at unchanged prices, sales making at $25.00@30.00 for common, and at $35.00@45.00 for fair to choice. Veal calves are plenty, and sell slowly, at a range of $3.00@5.25, as to quality. There has been an increased number of Texas cattle on sale without sensibly affecting values, good to choice corn-fed commanding $4.75@5.40, while poorer lots have sold at $4.00@4.50.

To-day trading was active, shippers taking hold with more than usual freedom. The effect was to sensibly stiffen prices, though the increased firmness did not amount to a positive advance. The fresh receipts were light, and they, as well as most of the stale cattle left over from yesterday, were disposed of. Sales were reported at $3.75@5.85 for inferior to extra, with the bulk at $5.00@5.65. The market closed steady and firm, with fair prospects for the ensuing week.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$5.85@6.10
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.50@5.70
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.40
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.00@5.25
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	4.00@5.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	4.00@4.90
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	3.00@3.75
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	4.00@4.50
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	4.65@5.40

HOGS—Since our last weekly review the arrivals have been 55,238, against 48,575 last week, 72,723 week before last. The receipts have been considerably larger than had generally been anticipated, the fact that the farmers are now busy with their planting leading to the belief that the receipts would be materially diminished. Monday's and Tuesday's arrivals were somewhat below the average of the past few weeks, and the market opened active and firmer in consequence, but under the heavy receipts of the succeeding two days there was a sharp reaction, prices receding to $4.50@4.85, at which range Thursday's market closed dull and heavy with a downward look. A falling off of nearly 4,000 in Friday's receipts, however, changed the complexion of the market, and prices have worked back to about the closing quotations of last week, or to $4.60@4.75 for common to medium, and $4.80@4.95 for good to really choice. Common, coarse, uneven, and mixed lots—now that fair to good grades are becoming more plenty—are much neglected, and can scarcely be sold at any fair price.

To-day trading was satisfactorily active, and the feeling was firmer. New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and local buyers operated on a liberal scale, and a large number of transfers were effected at $4.60@4.95. We note the following

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
62	201	$4.95	55	204	$4.90	161	198	$3.90
50	220	4.95	48	230	4.95	64	169	4.87½
51	268	4.65	38	269	4.65	118	219	4.65
43	323	4.37½	41	171	4.80	57	167	4.80
62	189	4.90	36	194	4.90	57	279	4.90
122	225	4.92½	60	247	4.85	55	210	4.90
140	200	4.90	50	304	5.00	66	218	4.88
63	207	4.80	110	188	4.85	64	200	4.90
32	200	4.90	60	227	4.80	104	218	4.85
49	298	4.95	64	229	4.80	78	202	4.85
62	208	4.85	53	218	4.90	51	243	4.85
64	205	4.80	68	190	4.90	56	264	4.65

SHEEP—The receipts of sheep have been only about 3,500 head—the lightest week's supply during the present season. There have been no established prices, the same grades of sheep selling from day to day at widely different prices. Shippers took 1,116 head, and the remainder went into the hands of local butchers. Sales were mostly within the range of $4.00@5.50. We omit quotations.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, May 31.—Crude petroleum quiet, weaker; nominally $2.50; refined, weaker, prices nominal; 16@16½c.

LUMBER.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 31.

Lumber was in large supply and moderate demand at about Friday's prices. The inquiry was mainly from city dealers. It being the last of the week, few country buyers were in attendance. The market can hardly be called firm, though, considering the unusually large receipts the past week, prices have been well sustained. Good to choice strips and boards sold at $14.00@15.75; common to fair do, $10.00@12.00; joists and scantling, $10.00; lath, $2.50; shingles, $3.00; No. 1 do, $1.50. The cargo of schr Howard was erroneously reported in yesterday morning's issue as being thick clear. We are informed that the cargo consisted of mill-run lumber, Ludington tally, and sold at $18.00. Thick clear would be worth from $38.00@40.00 per m. The following sales were reported: Cargo scow Milton, from White Lake, 55,888 ft common strips and boards at $11.00; 65,717 ft joist and scantling at $10.00; 11,750 pcs lath at $2.50. Sold by Simpson, Ruddock & Co. Cargo schr North Star, 100 m piece stuff at $10.00; 10 m pickets at $10.00; 50 m lath at $2.50. Cargo schr Little Bell, from Muskegon, 120 m ft strips and boards at $13.25; 30 m lath at $2.50, Muskegon tally. Sold by William Meglade. Cargo schr Mary Collins, from Oconto, 215 m strips and boards at $14.00; 61 m lath at $2.50. Sold by Ewer & Aarhaus. Cargo schr Presto, from Grand Haven, 150 m strips and boards at $15.75. Cargo schr Arab, from Ludington, 135 m ft mixed lumber at $11.25 for inch, and $10.00 for 2-inch. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co. Cargo schr N. H. Ferry, from Black Lake, 125 m common mixed at $10.00. Cargo schr Ida, from Grand Haven, 135 m ft common strips and boards at $11.00; 12 m ft joist and scantling at $10.00; 300 m A sawed shingles at $3.00. Cargo prop Menomonee, from Depere, 425 m A shingles at $3.00; 275 m No. 1 shingles at $1.50. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $3.00; Ludington, $2.75@3.00; Muskegon, $2.25@2.50; Oconto, $3.50; Menomonee, $2.75@3.00; Pentwater, $2.75; White Lake, $2.50@2.75; Grand Haven, $2.50.

AT THE YARDS.

A fair degree of activity was witnessed at the yards, the trade on both local and interior account being good. The common grades are mostly wanted. Prices were without quotable change, though easy for common lumber:

First clear	$52.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	40.00	@42.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	23.00	@24.00
Common siding	20.00	@21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	34.00	@36.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00	@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	37.00	@40.00
A stock boards	36.00	@38.00
B stock boards	26.00	@28.00
C stock boards	16.00	@20.00
Common boards	13.00	@15.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under	13.00	@14.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	15.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	14.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	@15.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@25.00
Lath	2.75	@ 3.25
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.00
A or Star	3.50	@ 3.75
Shingles on track	3.12½	@ 3.25
No. 1 sawed	1.25	@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@75.00; common, $40.00@50.00; cull, $30.00@35.00; flooring, $50.00@60.00.

Ash—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Hickory—Clear, $35.00@45.00; common, $25.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@30.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $50.00@60.00; common, $25.00@35.00.

Cherry—Clear, $50.00@60.00; common, $25.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@30.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $35.00@40.00.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF, BRISTOL, LONDON, And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:
PEMBROKE .... May 28
GLAMORGAN .... June 18
These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of
CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.
First Cabin .... $80 currency
Second Cabin .... 55 currency
Steerage .... 30 currency
Prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff $32
Drafts for £1 and upwards.
For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

ALLAN LINE
Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.
First-class Steamships, Unsurpassed for Speed and Comfort, running on the Shortest Sea Routes between
EUROPE AND AMERICA
RATES OF PASSAGE:
CABIN as low as by any other FIRST-CLASS LINES. Return tickets at great reduction.
STEERAGE Tickets either to or from Europe, also at lowest rates, and through to points in the West lower than by other lines.
RATES OF FREIGHT:
Tariff arranged on all classes Merchandise from Liverpool or Glasgow THROUGH to Chicago.
For other information, or freight contracts, apply at the Company's Office, 73 and 74 LaSalle-st.
ALLAN & CO., Agents.

STATE LINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows:
VIRGINIA, 2,500 tons .... Wednesday, June 11.
PENNSYLVANIA, 2,500 tons .... Wednesday, June 25.
GEORGIA, 2,500 tons .... Wednesday, July 9.
Fortnightly thereafter. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y.
Steerage office, 46 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE.
Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.
ESTABLISHED 1840.
Steam Between New York, Boston, and Liverpool.
Cuba .... June 4 | Abyssinia .... June 14
Samaria .... June 7 | Algeria .... June 18
Scotia .... June 11 | Batavia .... June 21
And from Boston every Tuesday.
Cabin Passage, $80, $100 and $130, Gold.
Steerage Passage, $30 currency. Passengers and freight booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.
P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l West'n Agent, N. W. cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

NATIONAL LINE.
Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight.
Cabin Passage $80, $90, and $100 Currency.
Excursion Tickets at favorable rates. Intending passengers should make early application for berths.
STEERAGE, $29.00 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London, $31.00 currency.
Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.
The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.
WILLIAM MACALISTER, Gen'l Western Agent,
Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY FOR SALE AT TRIBUNE OFFICE.

TO-DAY'S ELECTION.

Important Information for the Voting Population of Chicago.

Boundaries of Election Districts, Places of Voting, Names of Judges.

Opening and Closing of Polls—Who is Entitled to Vote.

Liabilities That May Be Incurred by Imprudent People.

For the convenience of voters, we publish this morning the boundaries of the election districts, the places of voting, the names of the Judges, the course to be pursued by voters who have failed to register, and some other useful information taken from the Election law.

The polls are to be opened at 8 o'clock, and remain open till 7. At least thirty minutes before they close proclamation must be made that they will close in half an hour. After the polls have been opened there must be no adjournment or recess till all the votes have been counted, and the result publicly announced. If any one Judge fails to attend, the others may fill the vacancy. If none are present, or if they refuse to act, then the electors present may elect Judges and open the polls.

Any person is entitled to vote who has lived in this State one year, in this county ninety days, and in the election district or precinct thirty days, providing, always, that he is a citizen of the United States. To have lived in the precinct or county, within the meaning of the law, a person must have a permanent abode, and not a merely transient one. If a person entitled to vote has failed to register, his vote cannot be received, unless he furnish the Judges with a written affidavit to the effect that he is a qualified voter, and must prove, by the oath of a householder and registered voter of the district in which he offers to vote, that he knows him to be an inhabitant of the city, and must also give his residence.

No saloons must be open to-day. Any person attempting to do any of the following things is liable to a heavy fine, imprisonment, or both: To help a man to vote who is not entitled to; to furnish an elector with a ballot, alleging it contains a name which it does not; to fraudulently change an elector's ballot; to try to procure votes by threats or favors; to offer rewards, bribes, or treats; to attempt to bribe a judge or clerk. Any one receiving or soliciting a bribe is also liable to the above penalties.

FIRST WARD.

First District—Bounded north by Chicago River, south by Monroe street, east by Lake Michigan, and west by South Branch of Chicago River. Polls at Sheriff's office. Judges: Thomas Keefe, E. Wakely, Newton Burke.

SECOND WARD.

First District—Bounded north by Monroe street, south by Harrison street, east by Lake Michigan, and west by Clark street. Polls: 297 State street. Judges: W. T. Hancock, William McMahon, G. W. Miller.

Second District—Bounded north by Monroe street, south by Harrison street, east by Clark street, and west by South Branch Chicago River. Polls: Northwest corner Sherman and Van Buren streets. Judges: Peter Bickhain, Samuel Davenport, C. C. Otto.

THIRD WARD.

First District—Bounded north by Harrison street, south by Twelfth street, east by Lake Michigan, and west by Third avenue. Polls: 456 State street. Judges: J. A. Montgomery, A. T. McChesney, P. A. Newton.

Second District—Bounded north by Harrison street, south by Twelfth street, east by Third avenue, and west by South Branch of Chicago River. Polls: 458 South Clark street. Judges: A. D. Hyde, R. M. Hancock, John Shank.

Third District—Bounded north by Twelfth street, south by Sixteenth street, east by State street, and west by South Branch of Chicago River. Polls: 662 South State street. Judges: Alvin Ford, William Taylor, Isaac Slyke.

Fourth District—Bounded north by Twelfth street, south by Sixteenth street, east by Lake Michigan, and west by State street. Polls: 663 South State street. Judges: William Kingon, John McGinnis, G. W. Brandt.

FOURTH WARD.

First District—Bounded north by Sixteenth street, south by Eighteenth street, east by Lake Michigan, and west by Clark street. Polls: 849 South State street. Judges: Joseph Douglas, A. S. Trude, John Tyrell.

Second District—Bounded north by Eighteenth street, south by Twenty-first street, east by Lake Michigan, and west by Clark street. Polls: 919 South State street. Judges: G. Schiedig, W. Wheeler, E. Loomis.

Third District—Bounded north by Twenty-first street, south by Twenty-third street, east by Lake Michigan, and west by Clark street. Polls: Howland's, Twenty-second street, between Wabash avenue and State street. Judges: M. B. Clancy, A. C. Calkins, M. Kimball.

Fourth District—Bounded north by Twenty-third street, south by Twenty-sixth street and a line extending due east from Twenty-sixth street, east of Lake Michigan, and west by Clark street. Polls: Southeast corner of Twenty-fourth street and Indiana avenue. Judges: J. M. Allen, G. A. Leland, J. Keys.

FIFTH WARD.

First District—Bounded north by Twenty-sixth street, south by Thirty-first street, east by Indiana avenue, and west by Clark street. Polls: Northwest corner Twenty-ninth and State streets. Judges: C. R. Vandercook, E. L. Barber, B. Callahan.

Second District—Bounded north by Twenty-sixth street, south by Thirty-first street, east by Lake Michigan, and west by Indiana avenue. Polls: Northwest corner Twenty-ninth street and Cottage Grove avenue. Judges: A. Danks, B. C. Warring, S. N. McDeaman.

Third District—Bounded north by Thirty-first street, south by city limits, east by Lake Michigan, and west by Kankakee avenue. Polls: Livery-stable on Cottage Grove avenue, near Thirty-fifth street. Judges: J. E. Stacy, A. Cook, J. W. Horton.

Fourth District—Bounded north by Thirty-first street, south by city limits, east by Kankakee avenue, and west by Clark street. Polls: Corner State street and Douglas place. Judges: W. B. Bartlett, D. M. Smiley, G. Anderson.

SIXTH WARD.

First District—Bounded north by Sixteenth street, south by Twenty-second street, east by Clark street, and west by South Branch of Chicago River. Polls: [illegible] Archer avenue. Judges: A. Sohn, R. J. Russell, J. K[illegible].

Second District—Bounded north by Twenty-second street, south by city limits, east by Clark street, and west by [illegible] avenue. Polls: Northwest corner Twenty-[illegible] street and Wentworth avenue. Judges: A. [illegible], Vandoren, H. Morris, A. Morganthaler.

Third District—Bounded north by South Branch of Chicago River, [illegible] by city limits, east by Stewart avenue, and west by Halsted street. Polls: 370 Archer avenue. Judges: J. [illegible] Kinsellar, D. Barton, E. Monzel.

Fourth District—Bounded north by South Branch of Chicago River, south by city limits, east by Halsted street, and west by Ullman avenue and Deering streets. Polls: Northeast corner Archer [illegible] Miller, J. Turn.

Judges: W. McElliott, W. [illegible]

Fifth District—Bounded [illegible] north by the Illinois & Michigan Canal, south by city limits, east by Ullman and Deering streets, and west by city limits. Polls: 770 Archer avenue. Judges: S. [illegible] Marrs, J. Cleary, T. McMahon.

SEVENTH WARD.

First District—Bounded north by Sixteenth street, south by Twenty-second street, east by South Branch of Chicago River, and west by Jefferson street. Polls: 23 Canalport avenue. Judges: A. French, F. Zuntemeyer, J. Fitzsimmons.

Second District—Bounded north by Sixteenth street and that portion of Twenty-second street east of Jefferson street, south by South Branch of Chicago River, east by Jefferson street and South Branch of Chicago River, and west by Halsted street. Polls: 772 South Halsted street. Judges: F. Lodding, C. Techmeyer, P. Laughlin.

Third District—Bounded north by Sixteenth street, south by South Branch of Chicago River, east by Halsted street, and west by Centre avenue and a line extended south from the centre of Centre avenue to the South Branch of Chicago River. Polls: 165 Fisk street. Judges: M. Skurda, C. C. Koss, D. Connors.

Fourth District—Bounded north by Sixteenth street, south by South Branch of Chicago River, east by Centre avenue extended to the river, and west by city limits. Polls: Corner Twenty-second street and Blue Island avenue. Judges: F. Konig, J. May, F. McConnor.

EIGHTH WARD.

First District—Bounded north by Twelfth street, east by South Branch of Chicago River, south by Mitchell street, and west by Jefferson street. Polls: Engine house on Maxwell, near Canal street. Judges: J. A. Mead, S. Halliday, N. Linden.

Second District—Bounded north by Mitchell street, east by South Branch of Chicago River, south by Sixteenth street, and west by Jefferson street. Polls: 596 South Canal street. Judges: J. N. Dexter, C. J. Rauschbach, D. Egan.

Third District—Bounded north by Twelfth street, east by Jefferson street, south by Mitchell street, and west by Halsted street. Polls: Chris. Fen's, corner Twelfth and Union streets. Judges: J. J. Gillespie, L. M. Linden, P. Brand.

Fourth District—Bounded north by Mitchell street, east by Jefferson street, south by Sixteenth street, and west by Halsted street. Polls: 613 South Jefferson street. Judges: A. D. Miller, M. Galishel, T. Harrold.

Fifth District—Bounded north by Twelfth street, east by Halsted street, south by Mitchell street, and west by Centre avenue. Polls: 129 Brown street. Judges: F. Ellis, G. W. Gardner, P. Brennan.

Sixth District—Bounded north by Mitchell street, east by Halsted street, south by Sixteenth street, and west by Centre avenue. Polls: Southwest corner Brown and Mitchell streets. Judges: J. J. Drosser, E. Colby, W. S. Powell.

Seventh District—Bounded north by Twelfth street, east by Centre avenue, south by Sixteenth street, and west by Loomis street. Polls: Southwest corner Sampson and Throop streets. Judges: P. C. McDonald, W. Justice, Jr., A. Bushmore.

Eighth District—Bounded north by Twelfth street, east by Loomis street, south by Sixteenth street, and west by city limits. Polls, Southwest corner Sampson and Loomis streets. Judges: S. Godthelf, F. A. Sullivan, A. Graham.

NINTH WARD.

First District—Bounded north by Van Buren street, east by South Branch of Chicago River, south by Polk street, and west by Jefferson street. Polls: 22 West Van Buren street. Judges: G. Geissler, M. Fitzgerald, F. Bloom.

Second District—Bounded north by Polk street, east by South Branch of Chicago River, south by Twelfth street, and west by Jefferson street. Polls: Corner DeKoven and Canal streets. Judges: W. Casper, A. H. Chladeke, M. Prindiville.

Third District—Bounded north by Van Buren street, east by Jefferson street, south by Polk street, and west by Halsted street. Polls: 172 West Harrison street. Judges: R. V. Kennedy, Jacob Smith, J. O'Brien.

Fourth District—Bounded north by Polk street, east by Jefferson street, south by Twelfth street, and west by Halsted street. Polls: Bohemian Church, corner Desplaines and DeKoven streets. Judges: H. Dreves, F. Jannell, M. O'Brien.

Fifth District—Bounded north by Taylor street, east by Halsted street, south by Twelfth street, and west by May street. Polls: 376 South Morgan street. Judges: F. Schubert, B. O'Sullivan, J. Loebenstein.

Sixth District—Bounded north by Taylor street, east by May street, south by Twelfth street, and west by Loomis street. Polls: 467 West Twelfth street. Judges: A. Appell, J. C. Kline, L. H. O'Connor.

Seventh District—Bounded north by Nissam and Gurley streets, east by Aberdeen street, south by Taylor street, and west by Loomis street. Polls: 327 South May street. Judges: J. Golden, B. C. Hayman, S. Adams.

Eighth District—Bounded north by Gurley street, east by Halsted street, south by Taylor street, and west by Aberdeen street. Polls: corner Blue Island avenue and Polk street. Judges: H. Pilgrim, T. Nolan, J. Anderson.

Ninth District—Bounded north by Van Buren street, east by Aberdeen street, south by Nissam and Gurley streets, and west by Loomis street. Polls: 306 West Tyler street. Judges: H. D. Lyons, S. Scott, J. Corbett.

Tenth District—Bounded north by Van Buren street, east by Halsted street, south by Gurley street, and west by Aberdeen street. Polls: Engine-house, Blue Island avenue. Judges: W. Frazer, J. Wilde, E. Murphy.

TENTH WARD.

First District—Bounded east by South Branch of Chicago River, south by Van Buren street, west by Halsted street and north by Monroe street. Polls: Engine house, Jefferson street, near Van Buren. Judges: F. P. Felton, H. H. Gleason, W. Dunn.

Second District—Bounded east by South Branch of Chicago River, south by Monroe street, west by Halsted street, and north by Randolph street. Polls: Engine house, northwest corner Clinton and Washington streets. Judges: D. E. Hall, A. L. Amberg, D. H. Killmore.

Third District—Bounded east by Halsted street, south by Van Buren street, west by Aberdeen street, and north by Monroe street. Polls: 187 South Halsted street. Judges: C. F. Chillson, J. M. Kennedy, W. McAuley.

Fourth District—Bounded east by Halsted street, south by Monroe street, west by Aberdeen street and Curtis street, and north by Randolph street. Polls: 271 West Madison street. Judges: T. J. Biuthardt, G. C. Morgan, H. S. Hahn.

ELEVENTH WARD.

First District—Bounded north by Fourth street, south by Kinzie street, east by Halsted street, and west by Curtis street. Polls: 91 Milwaukee avenue. Judges: P. Murray, P. Heywood, W. Stokes.

Second District—Bounded north by Fourth street, south by Kinzie street, east by North Branch of Chicago River, and west by Halsted street. Judges: C. Harris, D. Brobston, P. Ruger.

Third District—Bounded north by Kinzie street, south by Randolph street, east by North Branch Chicago River, and west by Halsted street. Polls: 131 West Lake street. Judges: H. Beckford, H. Webber, C. D. Fitz.

Fourth District—Bounded north by Kinzie street, south by Randolph street, east by Halsted street, and west by Curtis street. Polls: Corner Sangamon and Lake streets. Judges: W. Wayman, C. R. Matteson, R. W. Hutchinson.

TWELFTH WARD.

First District—Bounded north by Fourth avenue, south by Washington avenue, east by Curtis street, and west by Ashland avenue. Polls: Corner Rucker and Kinzie streets. Judges: W. Mosby, W. O'Brien, T. McDonough.

Second District—Bounded north by Washington avenue, south by Madison street, east by Curtis street, and west by Ashland avenue. Polls: 420 West Randolph street. Judges: O. E. Moore, C. Heper, E. P. Hotchkiss.

Third District—Bounded north by Madison street, south by Van Buren and Twelfth streets, east by Aberdeen and Loomis streets, and west by Ashland avenue. Polls: Brown's livery stables, Madison street, opposite Elizabeth. Judges: J. R. Gaskins, S. McCotter, O. Lovell.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

First District—Bounded north by Lake street, south by Twelfth street, east by Ashland avenue, and west by Lincoln street. Polls: No. 719 West Madison street. Judges: G. W. French, H. A. Wykoon, D. Worthington.

Second District—Bounded north by Lake street, south by Twelfth street, east by Lincoln street, and west by Leavitt street. Polls: No. 769 West Madison street. Judges: M. Blanchard, R. Cleveland, E. Hamilton.

Third District—Bounded north by Lake street, south by Twelfth street, east by Leavitt street, and west by Western avenue. Polls: Corner Oakley and Madison streets. Judges: R. B. Staples, J. W. Brideman, D. L. Pease.

Fourth District—Bounded north by Lake street extended to city limits, south by Twelfth street, extended to city limits, east by Western avenue, and west by city limits. Polls: Engine house, Madison street, west of Western avenue. Judges: D. O. Douglas, H. Hilliard, O. P. Hathaway.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

First District—Bounded north by Chicago avenue, south by Lake street, east by Ashland avenue, and west by Lincoln street. Polls: Corner Wood and Carroll streets. Judges: R. W. Boss, V. Knoblock, W. Williams.

Second District—Bounded north by Chicago avenue, south by Lake street, east by Lincoln street, and west by Leavitt street. Polls: German School-House, Fulton street. Judges: John Ennis, H. W. Bingham, H. P. Halpin.

Third District—Bounded by Chicago avenue extended to the city limits, south by Lake street extended to the city limits, east by Leavitt street, and west by city limits. Polls: 908 West Lake street. Judges: P. O'Donnell, A. Rockwell, J. E. Sinclair.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

First District—Bounded north by North Branch of Chicago River, south by Fourth street, east by North Branch of Chicago River, and west by Carpenter street. Polls: 210 Milwaukee avenue. Judges: M. Lamblin, John Hartigan, Henry Wolff.

Second District—Bounded north by Division street, south by Fourth street, east by Carpenter street, and west by Noble street. Polls: Engine house, Chicago avenue, west of Milwaukee avenue. Judges: Lewis Schultz, H. C. Buchner, Bryan Donnelly.

Third District—Bounded north by Division street, south by Fourth street and Chicago avenue, east by Noble street, and west by Ashland avenue and city limits. Polls: Nicholas Eckhardt's, Chicago avenue, near Reuben street. Judges: Nick Eckhardt, J. E. Trowbridge, C. H. Duensing.

Fourth District—Bounded north by city limits, south by Division street, east by track of Northwestern Railroad Company, and west by city limits. Polls: Drug store, corner Reuben street and Milwaukee avenue. Judges: M. M. Geishart, E. Sternbreaker, William Corbett.

Fifth District—Bounded north by city limits, south by Division street, east by North Branch of Chicago River, and west by track of Northwestern Railroad Company. Polls: 410 Elston avenue. Judges H. T. McLaughlin, M. C. Franey, J. A. Lindt.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

First District—Bounded north by Fullerton avenue, south by North avenue, east by Orchard street, and west by North Branch of Chicago River. Polls: Northeast corner Willow and Halsted streets. Judges: F. Hathaway, John Huber, O. F. Paulman.

Second District—Bounded north by Fullerton avenue, south by North avenue, east by Sedgwick and North Clark streets, and west by Orchard street. Polls: 561 Larrabee street. Judges: P. L. Hawkinson, Charles West, William Strauck.

Third District—Bounded north by Fullerton avenue, south by North avenue, east by Lake Michigan, and west by Sedgwick and North Clark streets. Polls: 861 North Clark street. Judges: W. H. Stickney, H. Humegut, John M. Armstrong.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

First District—Bounded north by North avenue, south by Division street, east by Clybourne avenue and Larrabee street, and west by North Branch of Chicago River. Polls: 285 Larrabee street. Judges: George Vocke, Fred Wittle, Dr. Shephard.

Second District—Bounded north by North avenue, south by Division street, east by Sedgwick street, and west by Clybourne avenue and Larrabee street. Polls: 103 Mohawk street. Judges: Andrew Bischoff, Adam Dill, Anlon Imhoff.

Third District—Bounded north by North avenue, south by Division street, east by LaSalle street, and west by Sedgwick street. Polls: 505 North Wells street. Judges: John Meyer, V. Ruh, Albert Nicholson.

Fourth District—Bounded north by North avenue, south by Division street, east by Lake Michigan, and west by LaSalle street. Polls: 496 North Clark street. Judges: Isaac Rutenhauser, P. H. Schumaker, Herman Voiger.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

First District—Bounded north by Division street, south by Erie street, east by Wesson and Kingsbury streets, and west by North Branch Chicago River. Polls: 2[illegible] Chicago avenue. Judges: John Patterson, Joseph Sauter, M. O. Maller.

Second District—Bounded north by Division street, south by Erie street, east by Sedgwick street, and west by Wesson and Kingsbury streets. Polls: 68 Chicago avenue. Judges: A. H. Robinson, Peter Johnson, M. Sullivan.

Third District—Bounded north by Division street, south by Erie street, east by Franklin street, and west by Sedgwick street. Polls: 187 Sedgwick street. Judges: Charles Ranker, P. Steinmuller, M. B. Cavanaugh.

Fourth District—Bounded north by Erie street, south by Chicago River, east by Franklin street, and west by North Branch of Chicago River. Polls: Northwest corner Market and Ontario streets. Judges: Peter Carpenter, B. Joussens, Daniel Kilroy.

NINETEENTH WARD.

First District—Bounded north by Division street, south by Chicago avenue, east by Lake Michigan, and west by State street. Polls: Corner Rush and Oak streets. Judges: J. H. Mulke, Jas. Scully, George Knauer.

Second District—Bounded north by Division street, south by Chicago avenue, east by State street, and west by LaSalle street. Polls: North Clark street, Turner Hall. Judges: Peter Allmedinger, P. Petrie, Peter Weber.

Third District—Bounded north by Division street, south by Chicago avenue, east by LaSalle street, and west by Franklin street. Polls: Corner Chicago avenue and Wells street. Judges: Nicholas Haver, William M. Clarke, Fred Busse.

TWENTIETH WARD.

First District—Bounded north by Illinois street, south by Chicago River, east by State street, and west by Franklin street. Polls: Michael Casey's, Michigan street, near old Market Hall. Judges: M. L. McDermott, H. A. Kauffman, W. H. Eastman.

Second District—Bounded north by Erie street, south by Illinois street, east by State street, and west by Franklin street. Polls: 139 North Wells street. Judges: M. A. Devine, Theodore Osmus, Fred Becker.

Third District—Bounded north by Chicago avenue, south by Erie street, east by State street, and west by Franklin street. Polls: 293 North Clark street. Judges: John Dolan, J. J. Healy, William Webster.

Fourth District—Bounded north by Chicago avenue, south by Ohio street, east by Lake Michigan, and west by State street. Polls: Lee's office, corner Leggett and Pine streets. Judges: R. C. Hammill, W. H. Nixon, Ira P. Bowers.

Fifth District—Bounded north by Ohio street, south by Chicago River, east by Lake Michigan, and west by State street. Polls: Brown & Moore's warehouse, corner Rush and Michigan streets. Judges: Henry C. Crosby, P. Constantine, W. F. Strong.

FRENCH PRESIDENTS.

Thiers and MacMahon.

From the New York Evening Post.

THIERS.

One day during the Bourbon restoration, a restless young man entered Paris, with a essay on Vauvenargues in his pocket, and an exceedingly sharp tongue in his head. His voice had a Provence twang. He was incomparably vivacious, witty, sarcastic, and a free lance in politics, with an inclination to be liberal, since liberalism promised notoriety. They used to liken his tongue to that of a bell, from its continual wagging when Monsieur Adolphe pulled the rope.

January 1, 1830, appeared the *National*; and the little man from Marseilles, with an odd sparkle in his eye, that now and then flashed beyond the perpetual spectacles, with a shrug of his diminutive shoulders accepted his destiny. He had already distinguished himself as an art-critic, besides having offered to fight the whole company at the Theatre Francais, which was no very great matter, except from a dramatic point of view. He had published a volume of pencilings among the Pyrenees, and had held a position on the *Constitutionnel* as a kind of pen-of-all-work, where his wit had made him a celebrity in epigram. Further, he had brought out a "History of the Revolution," which got him the repute of a Jacobin, who, foretold Talleyrand, would grow up to be somebody.

He had just given up in despair of ever being anybody—for the Martignac Ministry was impervious to paper pellets—and had unwisely concluded to write a general history of the world for which he proposed to put a girdle round the earth with Capt. La Place's scientific expedition, when Prince de Polignac's accession caused him to stay in Paris and found a newspaper. It bristled with points, this *National*, for which judges imposed fines, and to which the people subscribed fast enough to cover the fines tenfold; and, finally, rolling all his sarcasm into one splendid diatribe, he explained his position in that famous article—"Le Roi regne et ne gouverne pas"—which was long a tocsin in the cafes.

The Bourbons gave way at last. Thiers was called to a place under the government, and vented his spleen on the Duke of Wellington and the "Agamemnonate," as he termed the iron old man's administration in England. He was for sending armies to free the Poles, Italians, Belgians—any that needed freeing. But foreign Cabinets disapproving, when he became Prime Minister he laid aside his solicitude for the oppressed and betook himself to sober work, fortified Paris and developed the military resources of France. The unpleasant Egyptian episode of 1840 drew down upon him the wrath of Lord Palmerston, and he vacated.

From first to last he opposed Napoleon III., and his vote against the war with Prussia brought a visit from a Paris mob. But when the fortunes of France ebbed he showed himself generous—as generous as he had before shown himself brave; and when her destinies wavered in the balance he took the helm and brought her safely over one of the most critical and menacing periods of her national existence.

MAC MAHON.

It is now almost fifty years since there was entered at the Military School of St. Cyr a young man of 17, who to other merits added that of being the son of a Peer of France. St. Cyr was at that date well stocked with the progeny of noblemen. Its catalogue bristled with Montmorencys, Harcourts, Luynes, and Rohans, who amused themselves of a Sunday in going to Paris and making a rout at the Theatre Francais or giving Liberal journalists, such as then was M. Thiers, reason enough for a duel. The former was generally compassed by hissing Mlle. Mars, who had a taint of Bonapartism; the latter in any of those ways which young men know how to use when disposed to be riotous; and no doubt but that young MacMahon, the son of a Peer of France, then a fierce Legitimist, later the Lieutenant of Louis Napoleon, still later the right hand of M. Thiers, but to succeed him at last, may have lain awake many a night speculating on whom he might fix a quarrel. Young gentlemen at St. Cyr were prone in those days to conspiring against the peace in a small way, and to them a Liberal journalist was vermin to be worried by the cat and then disposed of. Everybody remembers—for it was the talk of the salons—how M. Constant de Rebecque, editor of the *Minerve*, having had a dozen duels, at last salaried a fencing-master to attend to that department, and how, the fencing-master having been cut down one day as a substitute for his master, the latter on the spot offered the vacant post to the victor, who at once accepted, and entered on his duties. The riot when Talma acted *Cinna*, made up as Napoleon, and all St. Cyr was present in a body, illustrates the explosive condition of the atmosphere in which MacMahon formed his opinions. Gravely remarked the *Quotidienne* the next morning: "There were a hundred duels on that memorable night, but [regretfully] only seven proved fatal."

MacMahon set out in life as a Legitimist fire-eater of the fiercest type—a *tape dessus* sort of person, as the conservatives style men who thoroughly mean what they say. The Revolution of 1830 found him battling with the Arabs in Algiers. In 1848, when the crisis was, he was a Colonel, an officer of the Legion of Honor, a Conservative—three things differing in terms, but standing for the same idea. Louis Philippe went down. Men like MacMahon looked on in silent contempt, and then called for a *regime* of order. Had they and theirs cast their lot with the Republic then and there, Louis Napoleon would never have made his *coup d'etat*. When the late prisoner at Ham ascended the throne, MacMahon swore a fourth fealty and took what Providence had in store for him, which proved to be a very liberal dole of honors. It was at this stage of his career that he learned to say nothing, but having saved his master at Magenta, he had at least earned the right to be silent; although, being the idol of the people, the Emperor, tolerating no worship of idols, got him out of the way by sending him to govern the Arabs and get killed if possible.

Since then MacMahon's opinions have been a sealed book to France. He has obeyed all orders silently. What his opinion may have been of M. Thiers—"little dada," as he is styled by conservatives half in contempt, by the republicans half in admiration—nobody knows. What his policy will be it is therefore idle to predict. Born in 1808, at Sully, near Autun, he will be 65 years old July 13, 1873. Descended from an ancient family of Irish Catholics, who followed the Stuarts, he is not probably an enthusiastic Republican.

Obituary.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—E. F. Hammond, Indian Agent for Colorado River Reservation, Arizona, died at San Bernardino, Cal., on his way to the post.

—Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge has severed her connection with *Hearth and Home*, to whose pages she has added so much of geniality and charm during the last four years. Her place will be occupied by Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster. Mrs. Dodge goes abroad for the rest and relaxation she has so richly earned, and on her return will doubtless resume in some new publication, possibly a monthly, her work in the field where her peculiar talents are so rare and so valuable, the instruction and edification of our little people.—*New York Tribune.*

—The painter Courbet has addressed a letter to the Prefect of the Doubs, complaining that the trees are being cut down unskillfully and injudiciously in the islets of Bassy at Ornans, that such a measure causes a serious detriment to the town, and stigmatizes the proceeding as a piece of vandalism. The journals remark that such an expression comes strangely from the man who threw down the Vendome column.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—A NEW YORK PIANO, CARVED legs, over-strung bass, and stool for $185; very cheap. 274 State-st., second floor. T. DAVIS.

PIANOS TO RENT, $5 PER MONTH AND UPwards, also for sale at lowest prices and on best terms. N. GOOLD & SON, 12 Cottage Grove-av.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—HAY BARN, HAY PRESSES, AND grass land, together or separately, for one or term of years. Terms easy. J. M. STEWART, 302 West Indiana-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—BLACK HORSE AND SQUARE BOX top buggy, silver-plated harness, taken from before the Gault House Sunday afternoon. Any information paid for by C. R. GARDINER, Academy of Music.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS FOR HOMES OR INvestment, on Halsted, Murray, Union, Desplaines, and Wallace-sts. High property, full-sized lots, one block from Pavilion Parkway, easily accessible from the city by rail, but a short walk from the Stock-Yards. These lots are located where they will rapidly advance in value, and are offered at prices so low and on terms so favorable that the poorest have no excuse in not investing. Price, $200 to $500, on five years' time, or in small monthly payments. Printed abstracts furnished. Apply to F. H. PAYNE, Transit House, Stock-Yards, or POTWIN & CORBY, 119 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five year's time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 873 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, LOTS ON WESTERN-av., Polk and Taylor-sts., and Campbell-av.; parties wishing to build, no money required down. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on premises, or 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON MONTHly payments, 2 new houses corner of Taylor-st. and Campbell-av., 6 rooms each. Inquire of GEO. CADWELL, on premises, or 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—LINCOLN PARK—LOTS FRONTING Fullerton-av., Racine-av., Fremont-st., and Webster-av., in the neighborhood of Lincoln Park; street railway within a few blocks; cheap lots and on very easy terms. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY FRAME HOUSE OF twenty-five rooms, partly finished. For particulars apply at the office of SWAN, CLARK & CO., Robey-st., near Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS ON Lake, Washington, Fulton, Kinzie, and other streets opposite the new Northwestern Car-Shops, west of Central Park. The Land Company are going to build, in June, fifteen cottages, and will be finished to suit if parties apply now. J. D. HARVEY, Agent West Chicago Land Co., 174 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FORREST-AV.—50 FEET FRONT ON Forrest-av., near Thirty-second-st. Will sell without any money down to parties who will build immediately. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 114 FOURTH-AV., AND lot, 25x100. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FOUR NEW BRICK 2-STORY AND basement houses, octagon fronts, first-class throughout, on Adams-st., near Wood, $12,500 and $10,500. Inquire at 662 West Adams-st., or at 28 North Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—WEST TWELFTH-ST.—WE HAVE just made a Subdivision of the Block bounded by West Twelfth, Sampson, Robey, and Hoyne-sts., and we are prepared to sell lots on either of these streets cheap, on easy terms. Twelfth-st. or boulevard is 150 feet wide, and is finely macadamized. Parties purchasing lots on it now can be sure of realizing a handsome profit from their investment. Apply to H. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES FRONTING HUMBOLDT Park Boulevard, with frontage on 2 good first-class cross streets. Only $3,000 per acre; will retail for 100 per cent profit. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE VERY CHOICE FIVE ACRES fronting Wabash-av., State-st., and Fifty-fifth-st. Boulevard; has a frontage of 342 feet on boulevard and 300 feet on each of the other streets. Will be sold on easy terms.

Burnside-st., 88x123 feet, near Forty-fourth-st.; will be sold on long time.

Wabash-av. and State-st., 50 feet each front, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth-sts.

Michigan-av., near Thirty-sixth-st., 50 feet, east front; $165 per foot.

Wabash-av., near corner Thirty-eighth-st., 50 feet, east front; $100 per foot.

North Dearborn-st., 100x185 feet, in choice location.

Wabash-av., 225 feet, southeast corner Thirty-fourth-st., $150 per foot. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUILDING LOTS ON WESTern-av. and Oakley-st., south from Madison-st., just outside of the fire limits; if you want rare bargains look at this property. Plats with EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 147 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—100x164 FEET, NORTHWEST CORNER Franklin and Huron-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED STATE-ST., BETWEEN Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth-sts., 2-story frame store, east front, $6,500.

Prairie-av., No. 1461, 2-story frame house, 9 rooms; will be sold cheap.

For sale cottages and houses on Atlantic and Baltic-sts., near Rock Island car-shops; will be sold cheap and on easy terms.

Michigan-av., 2-story frame house, brick basement, east front; lot 50x180 feet; $15,000. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—COTTAGE, WITH basement, No. 306 Thirty-third-st., 7 rooms and new barn. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST LOTS ON THE WEST Side—3 lots on Adams-st.; 3 lots on Jackson-st., near California-av.; ¼ down, balance 1, 2, and 3 years. ALFRED JAMES, southwest corner Madison and Clark-sts.

FOR SALE—ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS, choice cottage and large lot, Second-st., between Lincoln and Robey. B. T. KING, 70 La Salle-st., 1 to 2 p. m.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON SHERMAN-ST., NEAR Michigan Southern depot, east front, one lot eight together; offered cheap. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A 2-STORY FRAME house, with corner lot, on easy monthly payments, or will exchange for unimproved residence property. H. S. DIETRICH, Room 2 Major Block, 143 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON INDIANA-ST., all in good order; $1,500; monthly payments on easy terms. W. H. PHARE, 143 LaSalle-st., Major Block.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, A TWOstory frame house, with corner lot, on Fulton-st., without any cash payment except the first monthly installment.

New cottage and lot on Second-st., small cash payment; balance monthly to suit.

Two-story frame house on Burnside-st., near Thirty-second, with lot 30x110; small cash payment, balance monthly. H. S. DIETRICH, Room 2, Major Block, 143 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, COTtages on Dayton-st., near Webster-av. Inquire on premises, of SCOTT & GAGE.

FOR SALE—DREXEL-AV., NEAR FORTY-FIRST-st., 2-story frame house and barn, lot 50x180. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES IN S. E. ¼ SEC. 20, 40, 14, fronting on the Green Bay road. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—TO BUILDERS—LOTS ON EGAN-AV., 50x173 feet each, near South Park boulevard, only $125 per foot. Very easy terms. Also, lots on Oakwood boulevard and Vincennes-av. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—99 YEARS' LEASES ON STATE-ST. and on Wabash and Michigan-avs. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—$2,500—HOUSE ON LEASED LOT, NO. 818 Market-st., 11 rooms, gas, water, barn, and large lot; pays well; easy terms. G. F. WORK & CO., 128 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—TWO FIVE acre blocks at the corner of Twelfth-st. and Western-av. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—IN GROVELAND PARK—AN ELEgant residence lot, south front, cheap. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 146 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN TWENty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts., three-story and basement octagon stone-front house, 14 rooms, finished in the best style. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON NOBLE—10 YEARS—$400 PER foot. OnState, near Boulevard, $300. On Stewart-av., near Rock Island shops, $300. J. M. STEWART, 302 West Indiana.

FOR SALE—EXCHANGE, OR RENT—PARTLY furnished 5-room cottage, 211 Campbell-av.; lot 50x125, by owner, J. H. FIELD, 49 West Lake-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 160 ACRES WITH IMprovements, 3½ miles from Palatine Station on N. W. R. R. Very easy terms. A. A. WESTENGARD & CO., 145 South Clark-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—COAL LAND AT BRAIDWOOD; 80 acres in Section 12, in Grundy County, in centre of great coal field, now being worked. Address MIDDLETON, P. O. Box 1925, New York.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—240 ACRES OF land in Crawford, Co., Iowa. Will exchange for lumber or brick. Inquire of C. MASON & CO., 13 Carroll-st.

FOR SALE—A LUXURIOUS COUNTRY SEAT IN Michigan, of 1,500 acres, with lake, residences, fountains, mills, etc., fitted up for a retired gentleman of fortune and leisure. Value, $150,000.

A splendid first-class stock, dairy, and fruit farm of 1,100 acres, near the above; $66,000.

New brick residence, 16 rooms, at Highland Park, $14,000.

Marble-front residence, 13 rooms, on University-place, (worth $15,000), $12,000.

Stock and dairy farm of 240 acres near Elgin, Ill., $10,500.

Neat dwelling at Highland Park, very low, $4,000.

Call from 2 to 4 p. m., at Room 29 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 160 ACRES IN DEKALB County, Ill., 56 miles from Chicago; also, 320 acres good grazing land, near farm, under good fence. Will be sold at a great sacrifice if taken soon. Also, some farming lands in exchange for city property. Address A. K. STILES, 226 Fulton-st., city.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 160 ACRES, WITH IMprovements, in Delevan, Tazewell Co., Ill. The land is of the best quality. Terms of sale very easy. Apply to PECKHAM & BROWN, Room 42, Reaper Block, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—OWNERS OF HOUSES AND LOTS, also vacant lots, wishing to sell, and willing to fix their price at what they would consider a fair figure to give if buying, will do well to call and leave the same with us. We have the cash awaiting such investments. OSBORN & SKILLMAN, 126 South Clark-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINES—GENeral office, 150 State-st.; branch office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing-machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear something to their advantage.

THE NEW FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE—WE call special attention to recent improvements made in the Florence, also to the new and elegant styles of cases added to our list. To meet the views of those preferring a machine feeding the work away from the operator, we have made Nos. 13 and 14, which combine the desirable features to be found in machines made by others, with all the peculiar excellencies of the Florence. WM. H. SHARP & CO., General Agents, 204 State-st., Chicago.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING-MACHINES, THE new improved, sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office 155 State-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—30-HORSEPOWER ENGINE, IN COMplete order, but little used, cheap. E. BEACH & CO., 115 East Kinzie-st.

WANTED—A 15 OR 20-HORSE POWER PORTAble engine and boiler; must be a good second-hand. Address or inquire at 60 South Water-st., Room 1. SIMON W. WYATT.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND IRON lathe, from 8 to 12 feet long, by WAHL BROTHERS, 126 Michigan-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE HALF INTEREST in a restaurant and sample room, or will sell the whole thing. Inquire of MACDANIEL, 134 State-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD; long time.

20-40-80 acres at Washington Heights; could take some inside property in trade.

62 acres at Hinsdale for house and lot in city.

Several lots on Michigan-av. and State-st. cheap, or would exchange. GILBERT, SUMWALT & CALDWELL, 206 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A VERY FINE residence in the beautiful village of Geneva, Ill., only one hour and twenty minutes' ride from Chicago; ¾ of an acre of land, with plenty of fruit, good barn, and located near depot and business, and in the centre of the village. Will sell low and mostly on time, or exchange for improved or unimproved property in the city. For interview address A. C. HAYDEN, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS, AT $150 TO $300 EACH, near depot, at Norwood Park; terms, $15 down, and $5 a month afterward. WILSON, PEIRCE & CO., Room 8, No. 125 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE, WITH NINE ACRES OF land in a suburban town of about 2,000 inhabitants; well improved, and suitable for party doing business in the city. Can be bought cheap. WM. M. WHITNEY & CO., 149 and 151 Madison-st., first floor.

FOR SALE—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, NEAR two depots, by the block; average size of lots, 25x150 feet, at $110 per lot, ¼ cash, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, at 7 per cent. interest. The best property for investment in Cook County. Free tickets to see this property. B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, 122 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK—LOTS FACING Washington, Lake, Madison, Monroe, Adams, Jackson, and Fulton-sts., and Park, Warren, and California-avs., between Western-av. and Central Park, at from $875 to $2,000 each on easy terms. Apply to WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$250 TO $350—AT ST. CLOUD, 25 FEET higher than the lake, near Humboldt Park, 20 minutes ride from Madison-st. bridge; lots at acre prices; terms easy; all trains on both roads stop at St. Cloud; commutation very low. WILLIAM PRICE, 133 Madison-st., H. F. COY & CO., 163 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICEST LOTS AT NORTH EVANston; I am building 10 houses; carpenters and masons wanted. C. L. JENKS, 149 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP SUBURBAN HOMES IN HObart, on Fort Wayne Railroad, 38 miles from Chicago; 5-acre lots subdivision of 500 acres; all improved; good dry prairie land; $35 per acre, 1, 2 and 3 years; cottage $150 extra; no agency business. J. EARLE, owner. Office days Monday, Wednesday and Friday, Room 3, basement, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—NORWOOD PARK—ACRES, BLOCKS, or lots at low prices, or will exchange for city or country property. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT HIGHLAND PARK, ON EASY terms, choice place; brick residence, and all modern improvements; large grounds, barn, carriage-house, etc. S. T. KING, 70 La Salle-st., 1 to 2 p. m.

FOR SALE—LAKE VIEW—FOUR CORNER LOTS, each 62 feet, fronting south, convenient to horse cars; large shade trees; first-class improvements adjoining; $50 per foot, easy terms. WM. C. KRIEGER, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—LOTS BETWEEN CENTRAL PARK and C. & Ft. Wayne car shops, a non-resident owner, will sell very cheap. Also Boulevard lots, and lots near Boulevard. Free ride, cars or carriage. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—AT MAPLEWOOD—CORNER 50x125, on Evergreen-av., $100 cheaper than you can buy inside lots for anywhere in same neighborhood; owner wants money. H. S. DIETRICH, Room 2, Major Block, 143 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—I WILL OFFER FOR ONE WEEK only a splendid chance to secure a suburban home on easy terms. House and lot situated five blocks from Evanston depot; lot 65x150, new house, 2 stories, with finished basement; 9 rooms, with bath-room and laundry, hot and cold water, sewerage and gas pipes, marble mantels and grate, stoves and pipe connected, all neatly arranged, and ready for use. Price, $5,800; $1,000 cash, balance on easy terms, or will discount liberally for cash. J. R. FOWLER, Evanston, Ill.

FOR SALE—30 COTTAGES AND 2-STORY HOUSES at Englewood, on easy terms. Apply to TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—4 ACRES IN SCHOOL SECTION, T. 39, R. 13, near N. W. Car-Shops and Madison-st., which I will sell very low, on easy time. THOS. A. HILL, 123 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY LOTS AT South Englewood, cheap, 6 years' time. If you will build, no money down. We propose graveling streets, laying sidewalks, and planting trees in front of our property. Come in and see plot at our office, 206 LaSalle-st. GILBERT, SUMWALT & CALDWELL.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN AUSTIN ON EASY TERMS. Trains every hour; fare, 7½ cents. Only 2 miles from city limits. W. R. WOODBURY, 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—BY GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, 88 South Clark-st., Room 16:

40 acres in Sec. 11, 38, 13. 40 acres in Sec. 15, 39, 12.

40 acres in Sec. 36, 38, 13.

10 acres in Sec. 29, 39, 13. 10 acres in Sec. 17, 38, 14.

6 acres in Sec. 16, 39, 13. 2 acres in Sec. 1, 39, 12.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE BLOCKS fronting on State-st., Wabash, Michigan, Indiana, Prairie, Calumet, and South Park-avs.; each block has 6¾ acres, is unincumbered, short title; all the avenues are 100 ft wide, except South Park-av., which is 150 ft wide; land is dry, and easy of access, located southeast of Englewood and west of Cornell. A liberal discount will be made for all cash. This property is for the first time offered on the market. Call at the office of HENRY J. GOODRICH, Real Estate Broker, 125 Dearborn-st., for particulars and price of terms.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES IN S. E. ¼ SEC. 20, 40, 14, fronting on the Green Bay Road. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and La Salle-sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN WANTED WITH $1,000 cash, to join a gentleman with equal amount and act as Treasurer to take charge of the financial affairs for the manufacture of a little patent article that costs 3 cents and sells for 50 cents. A sure fortune; failure impossible. Orders on hand for 60 gross, amounting to $2,160, which cannot be filled for want of above capital. Send 50 cents for sample, or call and investigate at 85 and 87 Dearborn-st., Room 23, Chicago, Ill.

A MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE IN a city of 4,000 inhabitants, doing a good business; average receipts from $25 to $50 a day through the busy season. For particulars address, for one week, Carrier 20, Chicago P. O., Ill.

A BARGAIN—THE EATING-HOUSE AT GRAND Rapids is for sale. Inquire on the premises or Post-Office Box 1398, Grand Rapids, Mich.

A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY FOR SALE. PARTner wanted with $600 in tea store. Other good business openings. Call on J. E. KIMBALL, 126 Dearborn-st.

BRICK YARD ON SOUTH BRANCH FOR SALE or exchange, very cheap; splendid location, excellent clay, machinery in perfect order; part pay will be taken in bricks. Address at once C. S. BURDICK, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

BOARDING-HOUSE AND SALOON, BEST LOCAtion in city for transient custom, 26 beds, must be sold on account of owner going East. B. J. NOCKIN, 75 South Dearborn-st.

CANAL BOAT FOR SALE—THE UNDIVIDED half of a good boat and team for the small sum of $650. Will take good paper of ninety days, with interest. Apply at WILLET & HERRING'S Law Office, No. 119 Madison-st., Room 10.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE—A WELL ESTABlished and paying business in a first-class location (West Chicago); will require about $5,000 capital. No agent or person wishing to barter need apply. For particulars address E 88, Tribune office.

IN ONE OF THE MOST FLOURISHING TOWNS ON the C. B. & Q. R. R. for sale, store 22x70, and stock consisting of boots and shoes, hats and caps, dry goods, clothing, &c. Inquire of E. O. REICHWALD, 165 South Water-st.

SALOON ON WEST VAN BUREN-ST. FOR SALE, good location, low rent, great bargain. B. J. NOCKIN, 75 South Dearborn-st.

SALOON 178 CLARK-ST., NEAR THE CORNER of Monroe, in basement. Lease and fixtures for sale.

STEAM FLOURING MILL FOR SALE CHEAP, HAS 7 run of stone, new engine of ample power in good order; is in a town of 9,000 people; good local trade; shipping facilities, two Eastern railroads and Mississippi River. Terms easy. Address or call on F. L. UNDERWOOD, Muscatine, Iowa.

SALOON AND BOARDING-HOUSE FOR SALE; good location, with room for thirty boarders. Inquire at 475 Fifth-av.

SMALL FOUNDRY, SITUATED AT NO. 531 ELSton-road, for sale; in order and ready for occupancy. Will make terms to suit purchaser, or will take real estate in part payment. DYER, LAMB & CO., Redfield-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR NEW BUTton-hole cutter and needle-threading thimble. Agents clear $30 per day. 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

AGENTS WANTED—AGENTS ARE MAKING $10 to $12 a day, with my needle book, machine needle, button hole cutter, etc., etc. Particulars free. C. M. LININGTON, 177 East Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED—$300 PER MONTH CAN BE made selling gong door-bells in towns and villages. Address JAMES F. HAYS, Chicago.

AGENT WANTED—AT THE ST. NICHOLAS House, Nos. 116 and 118 North Clinton-st.; one who can speak German and English preferred.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FOR FAMILY Bibles, "Life of Christ and Virgin," "History of Ireland," &c.; good inducements to the right men; no capital, but references required. KELLEY & HOWISON, 296 South Clark-st.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERY COUNTY—HEWITT fluting, polishing, and hand iron combined; secure a county and make money; 179 East Madison, Room 15.

AGENTS WANTED—SAMPLES FREE—SILVER watch to all. Men and women possessed of business energy can easily make $8 to $15 a day. Call or send for particulars from any part of the country. Twenty new articles. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st., Chicago.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

HYDRAULIC PRESSED BRICK COMPANY, ST. Louis, Mo. The St. Louis Hydraulic Pressed Brick are larger and of greater strength than the Philadelphia or Baltimore Force Brick, and are not surpassed in appearance or color. For sale in any quantity. J. J. LOCKWOOD, Agent, 10 and 12 West Randolph-st.

PRESSED BRICKS—RACINE AND MILWAUKEE pressed brick for sale in any quantity; also red pressed and stock brick. Also sole agent for the St. Louis Hydraulic pressed brick. Call and see samples and get prices. J. J. LOCKWOOD, Agent, 10 and 12 West Randolph-st.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—$800 NOTES, DUE WITHIN TWELVE months, secured on property worth five times amount, at 1½ per cent per month discount. Apply to TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 163 Washington-st.

TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $1,000 OR MORE ON CITY property or improved Illinois farms within 100 miles of Chicago. B. L. PEASE, 79 West Madison-st.

$2,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL EState, improved or unimproved, for 3 or 5 years. ALFRED JAMES, southwest corner Madison and Clark-sts.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A REFRIGERATOR AND CARPETS. 290 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$2,000 CASH—STEAM CANAL STONE propeller, in complete running order. A. McKIRDY, 241 South Water-st., or G. BAY, 289 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—25,000 TAMARACK POSTS, EQUAL TO cedar. McDONALD & RAE, corner Taylor and Sherman-sts.

FOR SALE—A SODA FOUNTAIN IN GOOD RUNning order. Also, a first-class range. Inquire at 348½ State-st, cheap.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

PARTIES HAVING HOUSEHOLD GOODS TO DISpose of will find it to their interest to call on or address HODGES & CO., 613 West Lake-st. Goods appraised free of charge.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—A HANDSOME 2-STORY AND BASEment marble-front house, with all modern improvements; elegantly furnished and in complete order. Apply on the premises, 1196 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES—TWO-STORY FRAME, GOOD repair, pleasant neighborhood, Nos. 26, 28, 30, on Thirty-seventh-st., between Lake and Ellis-avs.; rent very reasonable. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 461 WABASH-av., near Eldridge court; lot 40x170 feet, with good barn. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, FURnished, at Highland Park, with barn, pleasant grounds, &c. Apply at Room 29 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY AND basement stone-front house No. 235 North La Salle-st., complete with modern improvements. Apply to WM. C. DOW, Room 21 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE ON THIRTY-SIXTH-st., near Michigan-av.

House No. 52 Warren-av., in good order.

House 153 South Wood-st., 12 rooms, nice location.

House No. 40 Union Park-place, marble front.

Fine marble front 14 room house, West Washington-st. SNYDER & LEE, 15 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON, CHEAP FOR THE balance of the year, a very desirable residence, choice situation, near the colleges, garden, barn, etc. Apply to H. M. KIDDER, 155 West Randolph-st., or L. E. HITT, Evanston.

TO RENT—AT ELMHURST—AN ELEGANT COUNtry house, with fine grounds and a large quantity of fruit and ornamental trees. Inquire of BRYAN LATHROP, Room 12 Exchange Building, or JOHN R. CASE, Elmhurst, and 44 South Green-st.

TO RENT—AT WINNETKA, MILWAUKEE RAILroad, one of the most beautiful places looking over the lake, house 10 rooms, barn, etc., five acres of garden, grove, evergreens, shrubbery, etc., four blocks from station. Call on J. T. SHEPHERD, at Winnetka, or G. T. CLINE, 78 Dearborn-st., Room 21. Rent reasonable.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS; transients accommodated. Apply at Room 43, 10 and 12 Madison-st., near Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, NEWLY FURnished, to one or two persons with reference. Apply 946 Wabash-av., opposite Woodruff House.

TO RENT—1074 WABASH-AV., A SUITE OF UNfurnished front rooms with large closet attached, and one large back room; board can be obtained within a few doors.

TO RENT—3 FURNISHED ROOMS AT $12, $15, and $20 per month. Apply at 40 East Monroe-st.

TO RENT—AT 336 WEST ADAMS-ST., THERE IS a room suitable for two persons; terms reasonable; private family.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, A LARGE furnished front room; also a single room; terms reasonable. Apply at 540 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF A TWOstory frame dwelling, 6 rooms; water, gas, etc., in each., on Burnside-st., corner Thirty-third-st.; $25 per month to small family. H. S. DIETRICH, Room 2 Major Block, 143 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR ANY length of time desired. Address W 83, Tribune office.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FRONT room for gentleman; also, brick barn, with all conveniences. 843 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—$25—SIX ROOMS AND PANTRY, 331 Forest-av. G. R. WORK & CO., 128 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS ON FOURTH AND FIFTH floors, and office on third floor, No. 152 State-st. G. H. WORK & CO., 128 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, FURNISHed or unfurnished, without board, single or en suite, at No. 12 Eldridge-court.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—A VALUABLE OFFICE ON FIRST floor, Wabash-av., near South Water-st.; also offices and desk rooms over Nos. 7, 9, and 11 Wabash-av., and basement under same; also third floor, corner of Wabash-av. and South Water-st.; low to good tenants. Apply to CHASE, HANFORD & CO., corner Wabash-av. and South Water-st.

TO RENT—CHEAPEST OFFICE IN TOWN—SMALL, cheerful, and furnished. Vault and closets. Also, desk-room; 153 Monroe-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—A SPLENDID OPENING FOR A HOTEL—the four-story and basement stone-front building, situated on the corner of North Wells and Michigan-sts., 80 feet front on Wells-st. and 105 feet on Michigan-st. Apply to JACOBS & FISCHER, No. 56 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 46 STATE-ST., good light in front and on side, corner alley. Apply on first floor to HERRING & CO.

TO RENT—A ROOM 60X75, SUITABLE FOR LIGHT manufacturing purposes. Inquire of C. MASON & CO., 13 Carroll-st.

TO RENT—THREE FLOORS, HALF OF FIRST floor, and office-room; good storage for flour or wood. E. BEACH & CO., 115 East Kinzie-st.

TO RENT—BRICK BARN REAR 849 WABASH-AV. Apply at 849 Wabash-av. or 23 Chamber of Commerce. CHAS. B. POPE.

TO RENT—STORE, NO. 42 SOUTH WATER-ST., near Wabash-av., suitable for any business, by C. A. PRICE, Room 1, No. 87 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THAT STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS FIVEstory building No. 248 Wabash-av. will be let low till May 1, 1874. W. H. PHARE, Major Block, 143 LaSalle.

TO RENT—STORE AND 4 TO 10 ROOMS, NO. 93 South Halsted-st. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, NO. 174 Clark-st. G. F. WORK & CO., 128 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR, 42X80 ROOM, Nos. 172, 174 Clark-st. G. F. WORK & CO., 128 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE LIGHTEST AND BEST floors in the city, very cheap, 22x80, No. 274 State-st.

TO RENT—$45—NO. 174 HALSTED-ST., NICE store, with 4 living rooms; cheap; good location. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, one of them very suitable for a doctor's office, as it is situated right over the drug-store of Henry Birnth, at the corner of Archer-av. and Purple-st., and right across Twenty-second-st. Inquire at 111 Archer-av. EDWARD KREYESLER.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A STORE SUITABLE FOR a furniture store; small first floor and large upper floors. A. L. CROCKER, 521 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE ROOMS, unfurnished for housekeeping, within six squares of Union Park. Address, stating price, Y 66, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING-HOUSE; first-class board, with room, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day-board, $4.

118 AND 120 THIRD-AV.—A FEW NICELY FURnished rooms for gentlemen and wives and single men; also, first-class day board.

216 FOURTH-AV.—GOOD BOARD, WITH LARGE double rooms, for young men, at $4.00 per week; small double rooms, $4.50; single rooms, $5. Day board, $3.50.

376 WABASH-AV.—CAN ACCOMMODATE A FEW couple with elegant furnished rooms during the week of the Jubilee, or longer if wanted.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN, (BURNSIDE-ST.) near Twenty-ninth-st.—A nice cheerful family hotel; excellent table and prices made reasonable to all; single and double rooms $6 to $14.

508 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT ROOMS FOR GENtlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Day board $5 per week. References exchanged.

550 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS, WITH BOARD, TO rent; also, barn.

746 AND 748 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board. A few day-boarders accommodated. References given and required.

905 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS TO rent, furnished or unfurnished, with board; references exchanged.

West Side.

12 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—A NICELY FURnished front room to rent, with board, to gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen.

26 ABERDEEN-ST.—BEST LOCATION WEST Side; everything the most convenient, comfortable, clean, homelike, and elegant, and lowest terms in the city; choice of rooms, with or without board; table board; accommodations during Jubilee.

66 PARK-AV.—LARGE FRONT ROOM OR SUITE with board.

182 PARK-AV.—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHed suite of rooms in private family, with board.

309 WEST MONROE-ST., NEAR ABERDEEN—Room, with board in private family for gentlemen.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ALCOVE SUITE with board; first-class accommodations.

384 FULTON-ST.—THOSE WISHING A PLEASant boarding-place, with good table, at $5 per week, will find accommodations. Also large room to rent to man and wife or two single gents.

397 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—A FEW GENTEEL boarders will be accommodated; nice room for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; house changed hands and renovated.

511 MADISON-ST.—THE BISHOP-COURT HOTEL, located in the very centre of Chicago, between Union and Jefferson Parks (perfect gems of art), is newly furnished, reopened on June 1. The location as a summer resort is unsurpassed in the West. The house in beauty of architecture and comfort as a family hotel is unequaled in Chicago. Special pains will be taken to make the table one of the first in the city. The house is under new management entirely. Cars and 'buses pass every two minutes. Price, $1.50 per day. M. D. MACK.

JOHNSTONE HOUSE—114 AND 116 WEST MADIson-st.; everything first-class; terms, $2 per day; table-board, $5 per week.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, CORNER DESPLAINES and Washington-sts.—Will board salesmen, bookkeepers, &c., at $6 to $9 per week. Day board, $4.50.

LOST AND FOUND.

STRAYED—FROM THE CORNER OF HALSTED and Mather-sts., Saturday evening, May 31, at 11 o'clock p. m., a light-bay horse, 8 years old, with two white spots under the saddle and two wind-galls on hind legs, a two-wheeled gig, painted black, and harness. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning him to the owner, DAVID HALLANIN, 299 Second-st.

STOLEN—BLACK HORSE, 9 YEARS OLD, SQUARE box top buggy, silver-plated harness; plaid wool blanket with name on strap, name on whip; taken from Gault House Sunday at 2 o'clock. Address C. R. GARDINER, Academy of Music.

STOLEN—FROM IN FRONT OF NO. 325 WABASH-av., at about 6 p. m. Sunday, a sorrel stallion; natural pacer (will go no other gait); hitched to a light three-spring Democrat wagon. A liberal reward will be paid by returning to BENNETT'S livery stable, No. 458 State-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A RESPECTABLE FAMILY WISHING TO ADOPT a boy 5 years old, will please address W 45, Tribune office.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 564 State-st.

GEO. T. CLINE: REAL ESTATE OFFICE, 78 DEARborn-st., Room 21; P. O. Box 95, Chicago.

TAKE NOTICE—LEVI D. VAN GELDER, NOTARY Public, Real Estate, and Loans, 224 South State-st. Special attention and advice in law transactions given gratis. Business men will do well to call at my office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Trades.

WANTED—AT THE JEFFERSON FLOURING Mills, a competent miller immediately. Jefferson, Wis.

WANTED—THREE INDIA-INK WORKERS; ALSO two operators, to whom good wages and steady employment will be given. Address, with terms, HILDRETH, YOUNG & CO., P. O. Box 964, Clinton, Iowa.

WANTED—A GOOD ARCHITECTURAL draughtsman. H. REHWOLDT, Architect, 156 Randolph-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE-PAINTER; body-finisher preferred. Call or address, PAINTER, 302 Seventh-st., Milwaukee, Wis. Steady job.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS BARBERS AT the Grand Pacific Hotel Barbershop. Wages, $20 per week. PETILLON BROS.

WANTED—CARRIAGE SMITH, EARLY THIS morning. J. K. KIMBALL, Room 196, Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—TWO CARPENTERS, AT 365 WEST Madison-st.; also boy to drive wagon.

WANTED—AT NO. 382½ SOUTH HALSTED-ST., A man cook; one that is reliable and understands restaurant business.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—30 GOOD RAILROAD MEN FOR WISconsin; $2 per day. Call early on the foreman, who goes along, at 122 North Wells-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN, COUNTY, and State, to sell our new button-hole cutter and needle-threading thimble. Agents that wish the goods will save money and time by buying direct of the manufacturers, at 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—LIFE INSURANCE SOLICITORS. E. PRUSSING, 143 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—CANVASSERS TO MAKE $10 A DAY and expenses; goods sell on sight. Call before buying elsewhere. A. M. RICHARDSON, 149 Madison-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD MEN CAN FIND STEADY employment by applying at 296 South Clark-st.; no capital, but references required.

WANTED—MEN—BIGGEST CHANCE EVER OFfered to make money. A farmer cleared $60 last week. One young man made $37 in three days, above all expenses. If you want to make money, don't fail to call at 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—A FEW MORE ACTIVE, INTELLIgent men of good address to take orders for something new; business permanent, pleasant, and profitable. Apply at store No. 237 South Clark-st.

WANTED—THE BEST CHANCE EVER OFFERED for man and wife; everything found. Call at 28 West Madison-st., basement.

WANTED—10 EXPERIENCED WHITE WAITERS. Inquire at the Matteson House.

WANTED—A GOOD BELL-BOY, AT BURKE'S European Hotel.

WANTED—MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT TO call on JONES & CO., 71 South Canal-st.; $30 to $40 a week, sure money.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK at 1495 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in family of three; must be a good washer and ironer. Apply at 558 South Dearborn-st., near Thirty-first-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON, at 345 North Franklin-st., near Hill-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, IRONER AND washer, to do general housework at 882 West Monroe-st., near Wood.

WANTED—A GOOD, COMPETENT GERMAN, Swede, or Dane girl for general housework in small private family; wages $4 per week. 251 Park-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—GOOD HANDS FOR WHEELER & Wilson and Wilcox & Gibbs sewing machines, at 148 Third-av.

WANTED—3 GOOD SEAMSTRESSES, AND ONE good girl to do housework and to sew. Apply to 196 Fourth-av.

Nurses.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WET NURSE. Inquire at Dr. R. N. FOSTER'S, 351 West Madison-st.

Laundresses.

WANTED—GOOD SHIRT-IRONERS AND POLISHers, at laundry, corner Twenty-seventh and State-sts. Liberal terms to good hand.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—500 LABORERS TO WORK ON RAILroads, farms, saw-mills, tie-choppers, etc., at good wages and steady employment. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, No. 1 South Clark-st.

WANTED—25 GOOD TUNNEL MEN FOR NORTHwestern, Wisconsin, $2.20 per day; free fare. 25 for farms and saw-mills. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS DAY, 200 RAILroad laborers for Missouri, Michigan, and Indiana. Free fare. Apply at 259 East Randolph-st., Lind Block, Room 4. C. V. SNELL, Agent.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—SEVERAL LADIES TO SELL A FINE toilet article, and rubber goods for ladies. Room 8, 25 West Lake-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TRAVELING SALESman; has had experience, and has a trade already established in Iowa and Minnesota. Address B, 95 North Clark-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY, SOBER colored man to drive a team for a wholesale store, or any kind of work; can give good reference if required; of 11 years' experience. Apply at 88½ West School-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN AS COACHman and do work around the house in a private family; no objections to the country. Address D 20, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COOK WHO UNDERstands her business in a private boarding-house. Apply at 458 Wabash-av. Good references.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL IN A private family. Apply at 498 Wabash-av.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—THE TWELFTH-ST. OMNIbus Company offer their route and stock for sale, with or without barn, on easy terms. Reason for selling, sickness. Apply to W. A. RUSSELL, Agent, 243 West Twelfth-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO TRADE—A 5-YEAR OLD horse, sound, weight 1,400, or would exchange for smaller one or top-buggy. Call to-day. W. A. RUSSELL, 243 West Twelfth-st.

FOR SALE—A SPAN OF FINE DAPPLE-GRAY horses, fast, kind and just from the country. Also a No. 1 single driver. Come and see, at No. 100 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE 5-YEAR OLD ROAN mare, 15 hands, well broke, stylish, and a good stepper. J. P. HUBBELL, 145 and 147 South Sangamon-st.

FAMILY CARRIAGES, JUMP-SEAT BUGGIES and phaetons at Eastern factory prices. 10 and 11 West Randolph-st., near the bridge. H. J. EDWARDS.

FOR SALE—BY MILLER & LIPPOLOTT, ONE delivery, one half-spring, and one 3-spring peddling wagon, at 28 Blue Island-av. and 280 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—A GENTLE, FAST TROTTING MARE, good style, sound, 6 years old, black. Inquire of owner, at Matteson House, at 1 p. m. Price nominal.

FINE PASTURAGE FOR HORSES, $1 PER WEEK, at Kensington, 12 miles from city; taken from and returned to city. Call at 1098 State-st. J. W. PYNE.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, PHAETONS, etc. A great variety from first-class makers at reasonable prices, at 333 and 335 West Randolph-st. G. L. BRADLEY.

FOR SALE—A NEW COVERED CARRIAGE OR carryall, two seated, for one or two horses; cheap for cash. Call Monday after 4 p. m., or Tuesday before 10 a. m. C. W. RHODES, 1227 Wabash-av.

GENUINE BOSTON SLADE CARRIAGES AT 222 and 224 West Washington-st.; no humbug. Also, cheaper grades at very low figures for cash.

J. R. BROOKMAN, 190 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., has for sale one pair fine black Morgan carriage horses very stylish and perfect drivers; new and second-hand top and open buggies, phaetons, Concords, and express wagons. Horses, buggies, and carriages to let, with or without horse.

WE ARE MANUFACTURING FIRST-CLASS TOP and open buggies, road and business wagons, &c. All work warranted, which we sell at very low prices. FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY. Factory, corner Sedgwick and Division-sts. Repository, 253 State-st.

WANTED—WAGON—RUNNING-GEAR OF LUMber-wagon. Wood and Coal Yard, 982 West Madison-st.

50 CAVALRY HORSES WANTED, NOT LESS THAN 15 hands high, nor over 8 years old; and in good condition. Will be received by E. PATRICK, 782 Michigan-av.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—STORY AND A HALF COTTAGE with lot 100x125 (easy terms).

2-story house, lot 50 feet front, near Depot; both of the above at Norwood.

House and lot on Wabash-av., near Sixteenth-st., rented for a term of years.

Some fine residence property at Iowa City, Iowa.

Some fine timber lands in Wisconsin.

Splendid house and lot at Highland Park; low price and easy terms. GILBERT, SUMWALT & CALDWELL, 206 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—15,000 ACRES COAL AND FARMing lands in Osage Co., Kansas; farm of 125 acres in Boston Co., Minn.; improved farm of 160 acres in Richland Co., Ill., 3 miles from railroad station for Chicago city property. JAMES A. WHITAKER, 159 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID PIECE OF IMproved property on the West Side, near Madison and Halsted-sts., for a good lumber vessel. By D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Dealers, 189 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—NORWOOD PARK BLOCKS OR lots for unincumbered improved property in city or country towns. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—AN ELEGANT NEW RESIDENCE, near Van Buren-st. and Ashland-av., for good building lots; small cash payment. JACOB C. MAGILL, 21 and 23 South Clark-st.

WILL EXCHANGE MY HORSE, TOP BUGGY, harness, and 50x125 feet of ground, clear of incumbrance, worth in all about $2,000, for carpets, parlor and chamber sets. Will pay some money. Address L 80, North Clark-st., Room 1.

WANTED—TO TRADE FOR A STOCK OF DRY goods, notions, clothing, furnishing goods, boots and shoes, and furniture, 6 farms in Mason County, Ill., all under a good state of cultivation, near market and railroad—one farm of 118 acres, one of 344 acres, and one of 232 acres. Also a fine new dwelling house and 2 lots in the City of Peoria, Ill., with all modern improvements. The titles are perfect. All worth $30,000 cash. Will trade part or all. Address Box 1462, Peoria, Ill.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES OBTAINED FOR CAUSES, ALL LAW business attended to. BUSH, 147 South Clark-st.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

THE TORNADO.

Its Ravages in Illinois.

One Person Killed, and Over Twenty Injured.

Great Destruction of Property.

A Request by the Signal-Service Office for Information as to the Tornado.

The Tornado in Illinois.

From the Monmouth (Warren Co.) Atlas, May 30.

On Thursday, May, 22, the south part of this county was visited by one of those destructive whirlwind tornadoes which leaves naught but ruin and desolation in its track. Early Friday morning it was reported on the street that a storm had swept through Swan and Greenbush, destroying dwellings, barns, orchards, stock, fences, groves, and timber. It was also reported that Mr. Absalom Vandever was seriously injured, with an arm broken, his son being instantly killed, while great numbers of others were wounded.

The course of the tornado was a little south of east through Swan and Greenbush. The whirlwind came down west of William Huston's, about three miles south of Roseville, and west side of the railroad track. Here it unroofed his barn, sheds, and tore down fences, passing on with a terrible roaring, uprooting and breaking down trees, until it came to an unoccupied log house belonging to J. Worden, which it unroofed and demolished. The width here appeared to be near a mile—gradually drawing in as it reached the creek bottom, into which it came with irresistible force, sweeping almost everything before it.

Onward went the dark cloud of wind whirling and roaring up the hillside until it came to the log house of William Jared, unroofing it in an instant. Mrs. Coon, a widow, (daughter of Mr. Jared,) and her child took refuge under a bed in one corner of the room. A stick of timber was thrown across that part and held it fast, and thus saved their lives. The furniture and clothing were scattered around promiscuously by the wind.

A few rods beyond, the wind went into the timber, and twisted off, tore up, or bent down the toughest trees, laying the tops in almost every direction. On the top of the hill, trees which had withstood the storms of centuries, were either leveled with the earth, or their enormous branches broken, and the bark peeled off from the smallest saplings, which the whirl had twisted like withes.

The course of the wind was down the creek bottom, where it seemed to have concentrated and settled down to its work of destruction. At this place the plank-house of Thomas Warmoth stood, and which the wind scattered in fragments in every direction. Mrs. Warmoth was taken up with a babe in her arms, and carried several rods and left in the top of a fallen tree. The chair in which she was sitting when carried off has a tree run in it, showing how narrow was her escape with life. She was bruised somewhat, but not seriously, while the babe, still in her arms, escaped injury.

Leaving Warmoth's it soon rose up the hill, sweeping almost everything before it, the surface of the ground looking as though it had been raked with a harrow. Just over the hill it reached the residence of John Bowden, which it tore up and then completely destroyed. Fortunately the family were at a neighbor's at the time, thus escaping almost certain death.

Near by and close to the timber was the residence of Mr. N. J. Reynolds, the roof of which was taken off, while the splendid barn, only a few rods distant, was uninjured.

About eighty rods north, and in the centre of the storm-track, was the residence of A. J. Cayton. Mr. Cayton and his wife, and Mrs. A. Barber, with a babe four months old, were in the house at the time. The wind here lifted the house up bodily, taking it over the tops of some young trees a distance of thirty-seven yards, where it came to the ground, and striking angling with such force on one corner as to sink in nearly two feet. It was lifted instantly and carried fifty yards further into the timber, where, striking a tree, it was rent into fragments, which, with every article in the house, were scattered in all directions. The trunks and safe were crushed in pieces. The township records, and all the school accounts, &c., were carried away by the wind. Mr. and Mrs. Cayton and Mrs. Barber had been buried about fifty yards, and not far from each other, while the babe was carried fifty yards further away, and, when discovered, was nearly buried in the sand, perfectly denuded of its clothing. Mr. Cayton, though dangerously bruised, had found the women and babe and got them together when the neighbors came to their relief. Mrs. Cayton had three ribs broken, her face badly bruised, and, it is feared, internally injured. Mrs. Barber escaped with slight bruises about the face and arms, while her babe had received only a few light scratches on its face and head, and in a short time was as lively as though it had never been in such a blow-out. Mrs. Cayton, when found, was almost entirely stripped of her clothing—whatever was left hung in shreds. The warm hearts and willing hands of sympathizing neighbors took the family to the house of Jacob Shawler, where their wounds were dressed and wants relieved. All the books, papers, and accounts of Mr. Cayton, many of which are valuable, and cannot easily be replaced, were lost.

The next house in the line of the wind was that of William Jones, which was totally destroyed. His wife was severely bruised.

The tornado, as if preparing for a final effort, came whirling down as though lashed by the Furies from the face of Mr. Absalom Vandever, which it swept as with the besom of destruction. When the storm approached, Mrs. Vandever, two daughters, and son, went to the cellar for safety, Mr. Vandever and eldest son attempting to hold the door. The suspense, though brief, was an age to them, and when it struck the house, literally tore it in fragments, as though it had been but reeds. Mr. Vandever had an arm broken, and was otherwise injured, while his wife, daughters, and eldest son escaped serious hurt. As soon as the building was destroyed, a large land-roller was hurled into the cellar, striking George Vandever on the back of the head. Mr. Vandever succeeded in getting his wounded son on his shoulder, and, with his wife carrying his broken arm, the family started for the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Larkins, a distance of about one-quarter of a mile, but his son died before they arrived there.

A complete description of the wreck here made, it is almost impossible to give. A large two-story frame dwelling house, completely furnished, at a cost of some six or seven thousand dollars, and a new barn costing $2,500, carriage, wagons, etc., all were swept away in a moment. The farm was one of the best in Warren County, and stocked with the best breeds of horses, cattle, and hogs. Nine out of ten horses, and 125 head of hogs were killed. Not a tree in his fine orchard is left standing. It is most truly a scene of desolation, entire and complete. Cattle and hogs were lifted and dashed down so as to half imbed them in the earth. The loss here was total, and cannot be much less than $15,000.

The tornado next destroyed a vacant frame house, and tore off the blinds and blew in the windows of the two-story brick dwelling-house owned and occupied by Charles Thomas, the walls of which were twisted several inches out of perpendicular, rendering it so unsafe as to compel the rebuilding of one end of the upper story. The inmates were uninjured. The barn was destroyed and two horses killed.

A short distance further east the house of Charles Ferry was blown away, and his family seriously and himself and wife are dangerously, and perhaps fatally injured.

B. A. Reed, Jr., was the next to have his house destroyed. His wife was caught between the stove and ceiling and very badly burned, while the children were more or less injured.

Mr. Brinckmayer had his house, barn, and orchard totally destroyed. Mr. B. was picked up and carried to a wood-pile about two rods from the house, receiving no particular injury. The wood was not moved by the wind, and Mr. Brinckmayer is thankful for this thoughtful care of his corporeal system.

William McMahill had his barn unroofed.

The storm next swept and destroyed a barn and one of the finest orchards in the country, the property of P. A. Vaughn.

Joel Nichol, living two and a half miles northwest of Prairie City, had his house and buildings carried 100 to 150 rods to another farm, and then completely demolished.

D. Stuckey's cribs and stables were left in ruins.

The tornado here seemed to rise a little, though shade trees and telegraph poles were blown down, when just beyond Avon it again came down with renewed energy for its work of destruction. The extent of loss was the leveling of fifteen dwellings, injuring more or less a large number of people. The loss in Fulton County is estimated at $25,000.

The loss in Warren County, occasioned by the visitation of this terrible tornado, cannot be fully estimated, and a complete description of the ruin it has wrought is almost impossible for our language to express. A few minutes after 5 p. m., a heavy cloud passed just north of this city, where it seemed to rise and diffuse itself in the air above. This cloud was a whirlwind which first came down about four miles northwest, where it unroofed a barn for Mr. Samuel Woods, and part of the house of Henry Savage, tearing down fences for him and George F. Sloan, and almost utterly annihilating the fine orchard of Samuel Pattison, destroying his fences in an instant. Passing through and over the timber, it twisted off and uprooted large and handsome trees, until it reached the clearing on which D. McCoy resides. Here the whirl apparently lifted a little, though it tore away the orchard from the storm, picked up mile-posts, turning them inside out, and twisting them in a way peculiar to itself; took up chicken-coops with the chickens, carried them about 20 rods, where the coops were dashed in pieces upon the ground. From this place the whirl continued east through the timber, leaving fallen and broken trees to mark its path, until it reached the residence of Mr. J. Nichols, whose house and barn were unroofed, when it turned to the heavier work noted elsewhere. The storm, as far as the whirlwind was concerned, abruptly terminated, to the intense relief of every one in the line of its march.

From the Bushnell (McDonough Co.) Record, May 31.

The most destructive tornado ever witnessed in the Western country passed about six or eight miles north of Bushnell last Thursday evening. About 5 o'clock a small cloud was seen rising in the southwest. There was a little lightning now and then visible, but no one would have dreamed that the small cloud could have spread such destruction broadcast over the face of the country, and in so very short a time. The cloud seemed to travel nearly due north, and presently a pretty strong breeze sprung up from the east and a similar cloud was seen making its way towards Youngstown (northwest) whither the first-mentioned seemed also drifting. The two were evidently making for the same point, and in course of half an hour the junction was complete, when, instead of two small clouds, one very large, dark, terrible one was seen brooding over the country in the vicinity of Youngstown.

The cloud now assumed a funnel shape, with the small end down, and it was also observed the same was lowering to the earth rapidly. About this time a terrible rumbling noise was heard, and the country seemed enveloped in one continuous sheet of lightning. Now the work of destruction had commenced in earnest.

Buildings were torn to pieces, trees taken by the roots, horses and cattle raised and carried a short distance, and then dashed to the earth with a force that crushed them, fences blown to pieces, etc.

The house of Thomas Warmoth, situated a short distance northeast of Youngstown, was the first to be demolished. The building was entirely blown to pieces, but we have not been able to learn as to whether any of the family were badly injured or not. The next sufferer was Mr. A. Vandiver, whose house and barn were entirely swept away. Here the work of ruin seems to have been most complete, as there was scarcely a vestige of anything left. If we mistake not there were eight persons in the house, all of whom sought refuge in the cellar. They had barely reached the cellar when the house was swept from its foundations, leaving them unprotected against flying timbers and other missiles. Here a son of Mr. Vandiver, about 17 years old, was killed. It is thought that he met his death by a field roller which dropped upon him from above after the house had been swept away. Next in the scale Mr. Vandiver was the only member of the family who sustained any great injury, as one of his arms were broken. His loss is estimated at $10,000.

The storm continued eastward, and the next house blown down was that of Mr. A. J. Cason, who suffered some personal injuries. One arm and three ribs of his wife were broken, besides having her face badly disfigured. There were six persons in the building, all of whom were more or less injured. It is said that there was not a stick left within sixty rods of the foundation. But strangest of all was the adventure of a babe. It was blown from its mother's arms and carried fifty yards and almost buried in mud and water, with every particle of its clothing stripped from its body. A few scratches about the head and face were all the injuries it sustained. At last accounts it was doing well, seeming none the worse for a little ride on a whirlwind.

Next was Charles Perry, house blown down and all badly injured. Himself and wife are injured, perhaps fatally. There were six persons in the building. Another strange freak was the carrying off of a wife and babe, and lodging the same in a tree-top, about fifty feet from the ground. The tree was blown down, and both escaped without serious injury. The woman was the wife of a miner living in the edge of the timber. We have not been able to learn the name.

Next we notice Mr. W. B. Reed. His house was torn to pieces, himself and wife slightly injured, and two horses killed.

Next in the path of destruction was the house and barn of Mr. H. C. Brinkmyer. This devastation was equal to that of Mr. Vandiver's, as there was nothing left. The land is as bare as when he first settled on it several years ago. He has found but one thing since the storm, and that was a chair. Mr. Brinkmyer was the only person at home when the storm commenced. After it had rained and hailed a few minutes he arose from a sofa on which he had been reclining, and went up stairs to see if the windows were all down. While there he heard the east door blow open. He ran down stairs, and while trying to shut the door, the west one came open, and the building was immediately filled with wind. He tried to reach the west door, but found it impossible; and finally got down on the floor and tried to crawl, but soon after found himself on the woodpile. What intervened was a blank. When he came to his senses he found himself considerably bruised, but this was nothing compared to the horror of his feelings when on looking around he discovered that his house and barn were gone—nothing left. Mr. Brinkmyer was in Bushnell last Tuesday, and, from appearances, he must have been roughly handled. His loss is estimated at $3,000.

At this point the current turned from east to southeast, and next unroofed the barns of Wm. McMahill and Peyton Vaugn, about a mile east of Brinkmyer's. Here the storm-current arose and traveled about seven miles without doing any serious damage; then suddenly lowered to the earth and swept away the houses of Messrs. Nichols and Hollister. Both families badly injured.

Next total destruction was the house and barn of a Mr. Ackerman, all swept away. We have not been able to learn the extent of the injury to his family.

The house and barn of Mr. Gorham was the next to suffer entire destruction. The family were badly injured.

The house of Mr. Maholland was then blown to pieces. Mr. Maholland had a leg broken, while the rest of the family were all seriously hurt. It seems that the force of the storm was pretty well spent at this point, as the additional damage was comparatively slight. However, before quitting entirely the work of destruction, so well executed, it unroofed the barn of Oliver Chatterton, about five miles east of Prairie City and lifted two school-houses from their foundations. We neglected to state previous to this that the house of Mr. C. O. Nicholson was entirely demolished and the family badly injured. Also, that the house of a Mr. Johnson, in Youngstown, was lifted from its foundation, and the house of Mr. William Jones, near the latter place, was also torn to pieces.

It is impossible to get the full particulars of the damage to property, or the loss of life, but enough has been said to give the reader a pretty correct idea of the extent of this greatest of tornadoes. We have heard positively of but one death, but many personal injuries.

Horses, cattle, hogs, trees, and buildings were picked up and tossed about with giant-like ease, then dashed to the earth with a violence that proved destructive to all. Hedge fences were torn out by the roots, and fence rails driven through horses and cattle. It is reported that near 200 head of stock has been killed, and the damage to property will not fall far short of $80,000.

From the Canton (Fulton Co.) Register, May 30.

On Thursday evening last this vicinity, in common with other points, was visited by a hard storm of rain, hail, and some wind. In the city comparatively little damage was done. The wind was not dangerously strong. The hail was very heavy, and broke a large quantity of glass for different persons, demoralized some skylights, and damaged the gardens. One of the large windows in Hoblitt's new building was broken. Many Chalkstones were secured that measured more than an inch in diameter, and one or two unlucky persons who were struck by them have no faith left in the efficacy of icy applications.

The village of Utica, 6 miles southeast of Canton, suffered considerably, although no person was seriously injured. The new school-house at that point was unroofed and thrown from its foundations. It was reported that the new iron bridge there was destroyed, but this is fortunately not the case. The apron of the bridge was injured to a slight extent only. The houses of John Bradbury and Peter Fiddler were unroofed and considerably injured. Eli Lyons' store suffered the same fate, as did William Castle's dwelling. A large number of small outhouses, stables, fences, &c., were blown down, but Utica is not lavish of her expenditures on mere ornamental structures, and the damage to this class of property will not foot up large. And yet it is all the losers care about. The total loss at Utica and vicinity is probably less than $8,000. A boy named Carruthers had a narrow escape here, a heavy rafter just missing him as it was blown off.

North of this city a sheep-pen, belonging to George Hemenover, was blown down. Under it were 100 sheep, and Mr. H. rallied some help and extricated them, only eleven being killed. The shed was covered with several tons of straw, and but for timely help all the sheep must have perished.

In this vicinity a great deal of fence was blown down, Mr. Benjamin Roher alone having three miles leveled. Mr. R. also had an old barn blown down. Several others in the vicinity had fences blown down.

Among those killed in the vicinity of Prairie City by the same storm was Mrs. Charles Perry, formerly of Fairview.

Between Fairview and Ellisville a number of barns, corn-cribs, and fences were blown down, and one or two houses unroofed or moved from their foundations. A Mr. Van Liew, living about five miles northwest of Fairview, had his house blown from the foundation. Mr. V. was in Fairview at the time, his wife and children being at home. Seeing the storm coming the latter took refuge in the cellar. After the wind had lulled, and the water began to come in the cellar, Mrs. V. concluded to get out, but found the house had been so moved from the foundation as to close the door leading out, and herself and children were tightly shut in. After considerable effort she managed to get out through a small window, and got the children out. All were safe and unhurt, but somewhat frightened.

In the immediate vicinity of the villages of Fairview and Ellisville the storm was less severe than here. Immense quantities of rain fell, and all the small bridges and culverts were afloat.

Avon (May 26) Correspondence of the Canton Register.

The great storm commenced a little west of Youngstown, on the Rock Island Road, on the lands of Mr. Houston, a distance of twelve miles west of Fulton County line. The damages are estimated at about the same as in Union. There is in this section through which the storm passed a great deal of cattle killed. There were some twenty-one persons hurt, some dangerously, and but one killed, a son of Mr. Vandever, aged 17 years.

Some sixteen buildings were roughly handled by the storm, four of which were completely demolished.

Information Requested by the Signal-Service Office.

WASHINGTON, Iowa, May 30, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have been sent hither by Gen. Albert J. Myer, Chief Signal Officer, to follow the track of the terrible tornado which recently ravaged this and some neighboring counties, to investigate the bearings of its phenomena upon important meteorological questions, and, generally, to collect as much information as possible concerning the manifestations of the meteor. I would, therefore, through the medium of your widely-circulated paper, call upon those who witnessed the tornado, either from a distance or more closely, to give me all the assistance in their power. By so doing, they will not only help theoretical science towards penetrating the arcana of one of Nature's most awful and sublime mysteries, but will also, by enabling us to ascertain the phenomena which precede and accompany these storms, determine the conditions under which they originate, and the sources of their tremendous energy. These conditions once known, the prediction of these dreaded meteors becomes possible.

In order that the attention of all willing to render aid may be directed to the same, and those the most important points, I append a series of questions. It is not expected that any one witness will be able to answer all the questions. Let friends answer as many as they can, confining themselves, while doing so, as closely as possible to the scope of each individual question. Any additional points may be noticed afterwards.

QUESTIONS.

First—Give the precise position of the observer,—stating county, township, etc.

Second—State the position of the tornado when first noticed by the observer, giving its direction, and, when known, its distance.

Third—State the time as nearly as possible when this occurred.

Fourth—What was the height of the funnel or cone-shaped portion of the tornado? Give, if possible, the angle of elevation.

Fifth—Describe the shape and appearance of the tornado.

Sixth—Was the sky generally covered with clouds, or was there only one small, isolated cloud above the funnel or cone?

Seventh—Was there a whirling motion observed in the funnel? If so, what was the direction of the whirl,—with or against the hands of a watch?

Eighth—Was there a whirling motion observed in the clouds above the funnel or cone?

Ninth—Did the funnel sway to and fro like a pendulum, swing round in a circle, or maintain a steady position?

Tenth—If it maintained a steady position, was it perpendicular or slanted? If slanted, give direction of inclination.

Eleventh—Did the funnel-shaped portion appear to consist exclusively of dust and solid matter, or of a mixture of solid matter and watery vapor?

Twelfth—Were bodies which were being carried up observed to whirl round the axis of the funnel, or did they appear to rush up in a straight line?

Thirteenth—Mention the apparent height, or angle of elevation, at which bodies of known average size and weight were observed to fly out from the vortex, giving the distance of the observer from the base of the funnel.

Fourteenth—Mention the time which such bodier required to reach the ground after commencing to fall.

Fifteenth—What was the direction of the wind where the observer was stationed? Did it change as the tornado approached and passed, and how?

Sixteenth—What was the force of the wind,—strong or feeble?

Seventeenth—Describe the noise of the tornado?

Eighteenth—Was there any lightning seen? If so, did it dart up and down the funnel, or from the funnel, or between the overhanging cloud and the earth?

Nineteenth—Were any other electrical phenomena witnessed,—such as bodies tipped with flame?

Twentieth—Was there any thunder heard?

Twenty-first—Did the tornado, in passing over water, suck it up, and assume the appearance of a water-spout?

Twenty-second—Was the tornado observed to lift itself up from the earth? If so, what was the appearance it then presented?

Twenty-third—Did any one observe the tornado before its full formation? If so, describe its appearance. Was a tongue of cloud observed to hang down from a superincumbent mass of cloud, and gradually lengthen itself until it reached the earth, or how? Was the tongue of cloud in violent motion? Was the cloud above it in rapid motion? Was the direction of motion circular or otherwise?

Twenty-fourth—State whether rain or hail fell where the observer was stationed,—giving its character and amount.

Twenty-fifth—Give the state of the thermometer before and after the tornado. If not in possession of a thermometer, state whether the temperature sensibly changed.

Twenty-sixth—State the condition of the barometer before, after, and during the continuance of the tornado.

Twenty-seventh—Mention any interesting facts, such as the barking of trees, plucking of fowls, perforation of wood, etc.

Twenty-eighth—Give name, address, and profession or occupation of the witness.

In answering these questions, the plain, unadorned facts are all that is required.

Letters addressed "Meteorological Observer, Signal Service, Washington, D.C.," and having "Official Business" written on corner of envelope, will come free of postage.

JAS. MACKINTOSH, Signal Service.

P. S.—Newspapers published near localities visited by the tornado, please copy.

Joaquin Miller Once Head-Chief of the Modoc Tribe.

From the Albany (Or.) Register.

It may not be generally known that a few years ago—somewhere about 1858, probably—the head chief of the Modoc Indians was a white man, who had joined the tribe, and taken to himself, "for better or worse," a dusky maiden of the Modoc persuasion, with whom he lived and loved for some years. This head chief was no less a person than the now celebrated Oregon poet, Joaquin Miller.

While reigning as chief of this warlike band, probably to more securely establish his title to the chieftainship and gain the fullest confidence of his adopted brethren, the red-skins, he concocted the diabolical plan of attacking and sacking the City of Yreka, Cal., Joaquin himself visited Yreka and examined the approaches and chances of an easy capture.

Yreka then contained a much larger proportion of floating population, miners, gamblers, etc., all well armed and generally of a roving, reckless disposition—just the kind of men that were always ready and willing to meet danger half way—in fact, a class of men to whom excitement of some character was an absolute necessity.

Joaquin was not long in acquiring these facts, and the attack on Yreka was indefinitely postponed by the Modocs in consequence of his report. The failure of Joaquin to carry out the Yreka scheme seems to have "soured" the Modocs somewhat toward him, and it was not long before he returned to the "white settlements." These and other facts in the life and adventures of Joaquin were given to us by an old mountainman, who was personally acquainted with the Modoc chief at the time of his chieftainship.

LITERATURE.

"Woman in American Society."

In "Woman in American Society," by Abba Goold Woolson, the more obvious phases of woman's social status in America are treated in a score of bright, outspoken essays, which are pleasantly preluded by a cordial note from the poet Whittier.

Those sentimentalists who profess to regard woman as a sort of oracular Sybil, "the glorified angel of the poets, or the enticing simpleton of the romancers,"—above the rules of coarser masculine intelligence, and unseverable to her unerring instincts rather than to the canons of common sense,—can take small comfort in perusing these pages. They will find woman depicted as she is in fact, —the product of an immature, one-sided civilization; the creature of circumstances, hitherto mainly adverse and cramping,—but slowly emerging to the realization of the possibilities and duties in culture and achievement. In the analysis of her subject, our author shows the unreserved and kind severity of one who loves too profoundly to flatter. "If," she explains in a prefatory salutation to the readers, "in pointing out some of the follies that still beset her, I have chosen to speak the sober words of truth rather than the dulcet flatteries she has been wont to hear, it is because I honor the native qualities which lie hidden beneath these poor disguises, and long to see her attain that ideal of true womanhood which must, ere long, hover within her grasp." One by one the several shams of woman's education and career are here dissected. From the piquant schoolgirl of the opening essay, through the various stages of ornamental young-ladyhood,—happily, we are assured, in process of extinction,—trained to husband-trapping and other worthless accomplishments,—to the ordinary conventional matron, jealously conforming to tyrannous social formulas at the expense of her present comfort and of her children's futures,—we are given a series of sketches only too pungently truthful.

In such papers as "Invalidism as a Pursuit," Mrs. Woolson pleads for the sounder physical education of girls, advancing arguments that can never grow trite until the healthy American woman has ceased to be an anachronism. In the much-talked-of dress-reform, she argues in eloquent, well-considered chapters, advocating it on the ground of taste, health, and economy, while gratefully recognizing certain cheering advances during the past ten years in the direction of comfort and scope for individual preference. Trailing skirts, "save for flying angels in fair weather" on the canvas of the old masters, she pronounces an unmitigated nuisance,—affirming that, "Should the majority of women, now that they have learned the comfort of short dresses, ever go back, of their own free will, to this enslaving and disgusting fashion, we can blame no one for giving them over as by nature an inferior and subject race."

The author of course recognizes what is undeniable, that the explanation of the feminine mania for dress is found in the necessity of pleasing and attracting the opposite sex, who, as a whole, would rather see women picturesquely than healthfully clad. We are inclined to believe, however, what is here by implication perhaps denied, that quite as many sensible men will be found ready to assist at the inauguration of dress-reform, as of woman to initiate it. Mrs. Woolson would, therefore, have women so trained to honorable self-support that marriage may not be, as now, their summum bonum,—the only outlook into a successful future: believing, with Margaret Fuller: "In order that woman may give her hand with dignity, she must be able to stand alone."

"When no longer a hopeless pensioner upon man's bounty, she will cease to marry in pitiful straits for a shelter and a sure supply of food and clothing; and wedlock will appear no other than a sacred and voluntary relation that she assumes toward another." The author is sanguine of steadily approaching reform in these directions, and her apt portrayal of such an era anticipates the Golden Age. "When we see girls, for the first time in the history of the world, striving to develop their great and varied talents, seeking to win wealth and independence in many professions and trades, and regarding family resources and social station as no longer an excuse for idleness and vanity in their sex, we know that the new order of things has begun."

In that better time, too, matrimonial proposals can be no longer the prerogative of one sex, since it is not woman's nature that now compels this, but her position. Once render her man's equal in resources and public recognition, and the sly arts by which she is now taught to aim at a suitor's enticement will be supplanted by the direct expression of her independent and honorable choice.

Of the two or three essays somewhat aside from the main purpose of the volume, that on "Grandmothers' Houses," gives a vivid sketch of a quaint and fast-vanishing phase of our New England homesteads, drawn in with careful realistic touches.

(Boston: Roberts Brothers.)

"Rouge et Noir."

The story (translated from the French of Edward About) is of a young Italian nobleman, a political exile, and an English girl whom he loved, but whose father was obdurate; and the strategem resorted to, by means of which they were at last united. The incidents of the story take place in Baden-Baden, London, and the road between. It is quite amusing and interesting. The descriptions of the scenes at Baden-Baden are especially good. It is a book peculiar in its style, characters, and incidents, but very entertaining and finely written.

(Philadelphia, Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.)

"Partingtonian Patchwork."

A collection, by B. P. Shillaber, of short humorous stories and rhymes, and also many anecdotes of the sayings of the renowned Mrs. Partington and the doings of Ike. There are numerous witticisms in it, and it is very acceptable for that style of literature.

(Boston, Lee & Shepherd.)

"The Physical Training of Children."

"The Physical Training of Children," by P. H. Chevasse, with a preliminary dissertation by F. H. Getchell, M. D., is an extensive treatise upon the care of children, from the birth until they reach maturity. It embraces advice and precepts upon clothing, diet, bathing, exercise, amusements, education, sleep, occupation, treatment of diseases and accidents, and is indeed a complete book of reference for those having this subject at heart.

(New World Publishing Company.)

"Expression: Its Anatomy and Philosophy."

This work, by Sir Charles Bell, K. H., is an artistic treatise upon the modes by means of which the different emotions, passions, and characteristics are expressed. There is "the permanent form of the head and face, and the motion of the features or expression." He states that a face may be beautiful in sleep, or a statue without expression may be beautiful, or expression may render an ordinary face charming, or a charming face the reverse. It would seem that a passive countenance may have expression, but the author says it is only a capacity for expression. A face may indicate the capacity for thought, but, until the play of the features, we cannot tell the mode or quality of the thought. He defines beauty as the "capacity of expression, and the harmony of the features consenting to that expression." In defining beauty, all the writers have agreed in saying that it is the reverse of deformity, and its degree the same as its remoteness. An artist should study deformity in order to produce the reverse. Some of the most beautiful forms have been produced by an eminent artist, Leonardo da Vinci, who made this his study. Raphael's head of Galatea, in which he "avoided imperfections and combined excellence" was a composition founded upon similar studies. Facial angles are treated upon, and those of Camper and others illustrated, but not entirely adopted. The angle which he recommended, and which is applicable to brutes as well as men, is formed by "a line drawn from the top of the nose, at the union of the frontal with the nasal bone, to the orifice of the ear, and another line drawn from the opening of the ear to the nasal spine," forming an angle of 90 degrees. The other measurements are interfered with by the developments of those organs which, in some animals, have relation to their mode of obtaining food, seeking their prey, &c. For instance, the horse, being an herbivorous or graminivorous animal, has a certain construction of mouth and teeth adapted to that. The character of expression in the nostrils and mouth distinguishes man from brutes; or, in other words, the developments of those organs are for the assistance of speech. Speaking of the comparative physiognomical characteristics of brutes and men, and the relations which they bear, he says that, where a resemblance occurs between the face of a man and a brute, if it pertains to those organs which are allied to the mind, it need not be derogatory to beauty, or incompatible with the face of a man; but, should it relate to a part of the face connected with animal functions,—for instance, the jaws or teeth,—it would be at variance. In man, the nose and mouth are more particularly for speech and expression; in brutes, who are more under the influence of hunger and animal passion, the development is altogether different; and thus, when a man's face, in those features, resembles that of a brute, it is natural to ascribe to him some appropriate characteristics. Lips modeled for the expression of eloquence and the softer passions are beautiful; but enlarge the teeth, and make the lips a mere covering for them, and they become brutish. The coverings of bones grow in such a manner as to correspond with the bones. Thus the full lips of the negro are suited to cover his prominent teeth. The plumpness of childhood is calculated for the support of larger bones as years advance. The skull is calculated for the protection of the brain. It is well known that a shock or vibration may be more injurious to the brain than a wound; hence, as greater thickness of the skull would only produce greater vibration, the covering of the brain in front is a mere shell, as here it may be protected from contact by the hands and arms. At that part it is thicker, and grained. In childhood, the brain and skull are thinner and more elastic, which enables children to undergo severer shocks upon the head than adults. The antique models of beauty were the result of the best forms and best modes of expression, and enhancing and combining the same. "Their divinities were of human mould; but still, as not visibly present, they were creatures of the imagination." Expressions take place upon the human countenance which cannot be traced to a direct action of the mind. The mind is dependent upon the frame of the body. So long as we live in a material world, it is necessary for us to have a material body, by means of which the spirit may manifest itself, the organs of the body being the links between it and the material world. "As the Creator has established this connection between the mind and external nature, so has He implanted, or caused to be generated, in us, various higher intellectual faculties. In every intelligent being He has laid the foundation of emotions that point to Him,—affections by which we are drawn to Him, and which rest in Him as their object." "It appears to me that the frame of the body, exclusive of the special organs of seeing, hearing, &c., is a complex organ, I shall not say of sense, but which ministers, like the external senses, to the mind; that is to say, as the organs of the five senses serve to furnish ideas of matter, the frame-work of the body contributes to certain conditions to develop various states of mind. And the condition of the mind in turn, by the functions of the body, which, in their turn, develop the expression of countenance, corresponding to the state of mind. Thus indirectly the mind produces the appropriate expression. For instance, in sorrow, the mind affects the heart, which, in its turn, produces pallor of countenance, irregular breathing, the long-drawn sigh, etc. The sudden flushing of the countenance in blushing belongs to expression." The muscles of the body are connected with the bones, and under the influence of the will, while those of the face affect only the skin, eyes, mouth, &c., and are consequently much more delicate. They are not always under the influence of the will, but are often involuntary and intimately connected with the condition of mind. The treatise is quite scientific in the relation and manifestation of the different emotions, thoughts, and characteristics. "The form of the face and features is but the groundwork of expression." The habitual expression must finally, to a certain degree, impress itself upon the countenance.

The work seems to be calculated especially for sculptors and painters, as it treats upon art as connected with anatomy, expression, &c., offering suggestions, and containing descriptions of works of art. Its perusal is productive of profit and interest.

(Samuel R. Wells, 389 Broadway, New York.)

MARK TWAIN ON THE WAR-PATH.

His Own Price, and What an Adventurer Sold Him for—A Suit for $25,000.

The following tells its own story:

New York Supreme Court—Samuel L. Clemens against Benjamin J. Such. City and County of New York, ss. Samuel L. Clemens, the plaintiff above named, being duly sworn, deposeth and says: That he is an author, lecturer, and writer, known as "Mark Twain." That his said name of "Mark Twain" is one by which he has long and favorably been known to the public, and all his literary productions are published under the said name. Deponent further says that his said literary productions are to him of great value, they yielding him an annual produce of more than $20,000. Deponent further says that he has had an offer, and believes that he can or would receive from a publisher or publishers the sum of money for the privilege of publishing the sketches of deponent, and said sketches are all copyrighted and the individual property of the deponent.

Deponent further says that but lately he had negotiations pending, which, if successful, would yield him from $25,000 to $50,000 for the publication of his said sketches, and deponent verily believes that the defendant has materially interfered with the success of the same by his acts hereinafter set forth.

A month or so ago (I cannot recall the date) a stranger, whose card bore the name of B. J. Such, called at night at my house, in Hartford, and said he wanted to get me to write a sketch for an advertising pamphlet which he was about to publish. He said it would contain sketches by many authors. He showed me a proof plan of the work, which contained pictures which I now recognize in the completed pamphlet now before me (*Fun, Fact, and Fancy*). I said I was very busy on a book, and would barely get it done in time to sail for Europe, May 17—my passage was already taken, and therefore it would not pay me to write a sketch for $1,000, and I would not write one for that amount of money. He urged me further, and finally asked if I had a reprint sketch which was not well known. I said I had, and showed him a London edition of certain sketches of mine, telling him he might use any of them free of charge. But I never authorized him to use two of them or more. I said that I liked some of these sketches, but some I did not like, so I made a mark in the index opposite to each of the ones I liked. Gave him the book, and told him I would prefer that he should use none of the sketches thus marked.

Traveling on the Erie Road yesterday (May 15) I found the newsman, Blauvelt, selling this pamphlet, with this extraordinary feature in the title page: "Revised and selected for this work by Mark Twain." And, furthermore, the pamphlet contained five of my sketches instead of one. And furthermore still, it contained (with my name attached) a bit of execrable rubbish entitled a "Self-Made Man," which I never wrote.

My sketches are copyrighted in my own name.

I consider a volume of them worth (to me) not less than $25,000, and certainly could not publish a volume of them unless I felt sure of getting that much for it—one of my reasons being that I consider that an author cannot bunch a mass of disconnected humorous sketches together and publish the same, without sickening the public stomach and damaging his own reputation.

I would not have given Mr. Such permission to use five of my sketches and use my name in his title page, as he has done, for $50,000; and I fully understand that I am saying this under oath. Yet this man, a stranger to me, has seen fit to think I would give him such a privilege without the payment of a cent.

Deponent attaches hereto the publication which he purchased as aforesaid in the Erie cars, and makes the same a part hereof.

Deponent verily believes that he has been injured to the extent of $25,000 by the unauthorized act of the defendant, and that injury would be done to deponent unless the defendant be forthwith restrained and enjoined from continuing the publication aforesaid and selling the same.

Deponent further says that he has read the complaint hereunto annexed, that the statements therein contained are true, and makes the same part of this affidavit.

SAMUEL L. CLEMENS.

Sworn to before me May 16, 1873.

D. S. RUTTENBRAND,
Notary Public, New York City.

"PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY."

Letter from the General of the National Grange.

GOUVERNEUR, N. Y., May 23.

To the Editor of the Utica Morning Herald:

Having seen an editorial in the *Herald* opposing the Order of Patrons of Husbandry as wicked and tyrannical, and many times having had my attention called to the fact that others of like import had appeared, I write you. It is evident that you are not aware what our order is. The discussion of partisan politics is forbidden by our constitution, yet we believe that we, as men (not as Patrons of Husbandry), should, as a duty, scan very closely the acts of our public servants; that we, as producers, while we furnish food for the millions, fight our nation's battles; defend its liberties in time of danger; should, of a right, have an equal share as such in the making of those laws by which all are governed; that we have a right to demand that in all things, whether political or otherwise, the principles of common honesty shall not be wholly ignored, and to place ourselves in a position to enforce that demand. We acknowledge the fact that mind will always triumph over matter, and that an active mind whose whole thought is to gain the profits of our toil, will always be successful so long as we, like the ox, depend only on our muscular power; but we find that the Great Ruler has given us brains also, and if He has given us them, it was that we might use them; true, we have men of active minds and of great wealth arrayed against us, but we begin to realize the fact that they can not eat their money, and hope that are many years pass away we will be able to show the great kings of monopoly that there is in our order a most noble conception, that a principle is about to be born that to him or to her who labors belongs the pay. Yes, even farmers are beginning to believe that they can, in a measure, fly their own kite, and yet, perhaps, soar as high and continue as long on the wing as though we should continue to hang at the tail of the kites of others. We see a vast river of wealth continually flowing from the hands of the needy into the hands of the few who already possess their millions. Now, we mean to stop those waters, by legislation if we can; if not, by some other honorable means. We know no party; but we consider it the duty of all connected with us, to outside of the grange, see to it that the candidates of all parties be men of integrity, whose interest is the welfare of the people, and not political ring-masters. Men profit from knowledge gained by others; this is why there was not brought to perfection by one man, but each of its inventors took hold where the former left off. So, too, with rascality; each has taken hold where the other left off, until it seems to have outstripped in perfection the steam engine; but single-handed man could not have made rascality such a science, but they have combined—combined to fleece those who earn their bread; and there remains no safety for the producer but to combine also, and, too, as thoroughly as those arrayed against him. Yet our Society is not for the farmer alone, but for all whose interest is with us.

In the Grange also we are taught to advance the interests of education. In short, the Grange of Patrons of Husbandry is for the elevation of the masses socially, mentally, morally and financially, and we hope that the press of no political party will so oppose us that we shall be compelled to regard them as our enemies.